Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910.—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS

"'TIS FINISHED."

Says Santa. The gates of his little Fairy City are open wide this morning and he bids you enter. As strong as it is "magnificent" but feebly expresses its vastness and beauty. Its broad avenues are festooned from housetop to housetop, while its walks are thronged with thousands of the quaintest, prettiest little Xmas fairies ever known to childhood's dreams. Nineteen hundred years of ceaseless toil preceded the completion of this little Fairy City. It's yours today, the keys have been spirited away.

Santa's Fairyland Opens Today!

CHINA GIFTS.

Ten thousand and more of the sweetest little Xmas novelties in bisque and imported wares, fresh from Santa Claus' workshop, means a field for gift picking you'd not find again, travel where you would; vases, figures, jewel cases, articles for toilet table and desk, marmalade jars, chocolate pots and hundreds of other little things uppermost in the minds of all gift seekers, and all at prices so little that no pocketbook, however small, can fail to find its satisfaction.

FOR USE AND COMFORT.

Desks, Music Cabinets, Morris Chairs, Couches and all find equal prominence in this great Xmas stock. If it wasn't your privilege to see you might doubt that the combined stock of all of Newport's stores could not boast the fractional part of Santa's great assembly under this one roof. This great gathering is for you—for your better and easier Xmas choosing. Our work is done, we're ready for your verdict.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

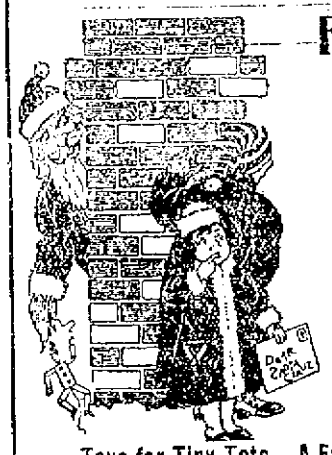
Old Santa's greatest delight is in pleasing the dear little mites who gather round the fireplace each night before Xmas and wonder how such a jolly old fellow as he can ever crawl down such a wee little chimney. He's filled his pack fuller than ever for them this year—Sleds, Horses, Wagons, Doll Carriages and a lot of real mission things that would please them to pieces—and the dear little things, if they only knew it, could pick here the very thing they want most. Don't spoil the dream. You do the picking and we'll be the Santa Claus.

Any purchase made now will be stored at the option of purchaser free of charge for future delivery.

A. C. Titus Co., 225-229 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

JOHN H. KAZANJIAN & CO.

Father Christmas



Once a year, with a laugh and a song, Old Father Christmas comes along; his pockets are full of Dolls and Toys for all the good little girls and boys, and the snow may fall and the wind may storm, but Old Father Christmas's heart is warm, for it makes him a happy old man to know the dear little children love him so. He never forgets them on Christmas day and fills them with joy e'er he goes away.

Toys for Tiny Tots. A Fairy Land of Childish Glee.

Japanese Toys, Japanese Dolls, Toy Tea Sets, Merry-Go-Round, Pigs in Clover, Ring toss, Humming Tops, Nest of 12 Eggs, Rocking Toys, Child's Rockers, Writing Desk, Roll Top Desk, Desk Chair, Arm Chairs, Corner Chairs, Morris Chairs, High Chairs, Tiny Stools, Pencil Boxes, Small Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Chest of Drawers, Cup and Saucers, Child's Mug, Child's Plate, Jack Straws, Tiny Purse,

Bellevue Ave. Cor. Bath Road. Phone 55.

Rain or Snow

Does not affect the preparation of

Separator Coal.

Always clean.

Call 222 or 223 for prompt deliveries.

NEWPORT COAL CO.

Opposite Postoffice.

ESTABLISHED 1882. TELEPHONE 79.

Most Complete Line of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Do justice to yourself and visit our store before you go elsewhere. Impossible to describe the amount of goods suitable for gifts which we have gathered in this great store.

A COMPLETE LINE OF TOYS.

The KAZANJIAN COMPANY,

KAZANJIAN BUILDING. A. H. BOZYAN, Mgr.

O'BRIEN ELECTED IN CITY OF CORK.

Independent Nationalist Defeats William Redmond.

Coalition Party Takes Six of Ten Seats in Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The most interesting of today's election news came from Cork City, where, in the polling of yesterday, the Independent Nationalists defeated the Redmondites in the most bitter fight of the campaign. William O'Brien, leader of the Independents, was returned with a slightly decreased majority of 630 over William Redmond, brother of the Nationalist leader. Morris Healy, who was defeated last January by the Nationalist candidate, A. Roche, who had a majority of 209 yesterday, turned the tables on Roche, winning the seat, with 526 votes to spare.

So much feeling was aroused between the parties that it was thought wise not to announce the victory for the "All for Ireland" party last night, and the results were first made known today. In the preceding election O'Brien had a majority of 759 over Dr. W. Murphy. At the same time the other Nationalist candidate was elected.

In the present campaign William Redmond, the sitting member for the east division of Clare, decided to contest O'Brien's seat for Cork, and the announcement of his intention was the signal for a fight that on several occasions developed into serious rioting. The net result in Cork yesterday was the gain of a Redmonite seat by the O'Brienites, who, up to the present have elected five members as against 32 Redmonites chosen.

The Unionists are still numerically the stronger individual party, with an aggregate of 161. The coalition forces, however, total 167, including the O'Brienites.

The state of the parties this afternoon was: Coalition—Liberals 110, Irish Nationalists 37; Labor members 20. Total 167.

Opposition—Unionists 151.

Additional unopposed returns are: Nationalists—Laurence Ginnell, North Division of West Meath; J. P. Farrell, north division of Longford; J. Esmonde, north division of Tipperary.

Independent Nationalists—John Fitzgibbon, south division of County Mayo; John McKean, south division of Monaghan.

Liberal—Sir John A. Dewar, Inverness-shire.

The coalition party takes six out of the ten seats in the new Parliament in the unopposed returns this morning, giving it a majority of seven members elected to date the respective aggregates being Coalition 158, Unionists 151.

The unopposed returned are:

Unionists—William Thompson, for the north division of Down; E. Royds, for Sleaford division of Lincolnshire; Austen Chamberlain, for the east division of Worcestershire, and Arthur H. Lee, for the Fareham division of Hants.

Liberals—Sir A. Williamson, for Elgin and Nairn; Sir J. Briggs, for the Keighley division of Yorkshire, West Riding; Sir J. Barran, for Hawick.

Nationalists—T. Scanlan, for the north division of County Sligo; P. Crunley, for the southern division of county Fermanagh; John Swift Mac Neill, for the south division of County Donegal.

MRS. EDDY'S SON ARRIVES.

George W. Glover and His Daughter Come to Attend Funeral.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—George Washington Glover, of Lead, S. D., the only son of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, arrived today to attend the funeral of the late religious leader tomorrow. Mr. Glover was accompanied by his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and his son, George W. Jr. They left the train at the Allston station and were driven to Mrs. Eddy's late home at Chestnut Hill.

MANY ENTHUSIASTS PRESENT.

National Rivers and Harbors Congress Meets in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—With one of the largest gatherings of waterway enthusiasts that ever assembled to discuss waterway improvements, the seventh annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress met here today. Following the call to order by Representative Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the organization, the opening address was to be made by President Taft. Prominent among the speakers to be heard are Governor Harmon of Ohio, Ambassador De La Barra of Mexico, Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Canadian conservation commission, Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, Brigadier General William H. Bixby, chief of the United States engineer corps, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and James A. Patton of Chattanooga, president of the Tennessee River Improvement Association. The convention will remain in session three days.

VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Justice Charles W. Dayton of Supreme Court of New York Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Justice Charles W. Dayton, of the state supreme court, died at his home here today of pneumonia. He was born in 1846, was admitted to the bar in 1868, served as postmaster of New York during the second Cleveland administration and was elected to the supreme bench in 1996.

STEAMERS REPORTED.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Dec. 7.—Main from Bremen for New York, 323 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:40 A. M., will dock about 8:30 A. M. Thursday.

SIASCONSET, Mass., Dec. 7.—Principessa Irene from Genoa and Naples for New York, 273 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5:40 A. M., will dock about 8:30 A. M. Thursday.

CAPE RACE, Newfoundland, Dec. 7.—La Lorraine from Havre for New York, 1,500 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. December 6, will dock about 10 A. M. Saturday.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to The News.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following orders to officers were announced by the Navy Department today:

Commander G. Mallison (retired), detached from duty at th works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., and ordered home.

Commander H. Kimmell (retired) detached from the hydrographic office, Washington, and ordered home.

Lieutenant Commander W. L. Littlefield, ordered to the hydrographic office, Washington.

Lieutenant L. Coxe, detached from the North Carolina and ordered to the Salem as navigator.

Passed Assistant Paymaster B. D. McGee, detached from the Prairie and ordered home, to settle accounts and to wait orders.

Paymaster H. R. Palmer, ordered to the Prairie as pay officer.

Chief Gunner J. Wilbur (retired), placed on the retired list, from December 1, 1910; detached from duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, and ordered home.

Gunner D. W. Nelson, ordered to the navy yard, Puget Sound.

Chief Machinist J. J. Corrino, placed on the retired list, from December 2, 1910, and when discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, New York, ordered home.

Machinist W. A. Morgan, placed on the retired list, from December 2, 1910.

The following movements of naval vessels are reported today to the department:

Arrived—Marietta and Potomac at Guantanamo, Tonopah at New York; Dixie, Smith, Furser, Lamson, Reid and Preston, at St. Kitts.

Sailed—Arethusa, from Hampton Roads for Key West; Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia, from Brest for Gravesend; Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi and Vermont, from Gravesend for Brest; Rocket, from Washington for Norfolk; Vulcan, from Cherbourg for Hampton Roads.

Lord.

SHOSHONE INDIANS KILLED.

Buried With Their Horses in Two Trenches in Nevada.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Fourteen Shoshone Indians are supposed to have been killed and their bodies, with those of their horses, buried in two trenches in Elk county, Nevada, according to a communication sent to the Department of Justice by T. Barney Lee, prosecuting attorney for Cassius county, Idaho, who seeks to have the department bring the murderers, who are said to be white horse thieves, to justice. The attorney writes that his informants are three Indians, whose wives and children were among those slaughtered by white men and remains concealed and burned."

Coincident with the reports of the murder, according to Attorney Lee's letter, three bad Crees disappeared from the vicinity of the crime, one of whom brought the first report of a crime having been committed.

Rumors of the massacre drifted into Ashton, Idaho, last July, according to Mr. Lee. Upon investigation an old wagon and two trenches, hastily covered, it is said were found. The trenches, it is alleged, contained a number of carcasses, probably those of horses, and it is supposed that the bodies of the Indians were beneath them. It was evident, according to Mr. Lee, that the horses had been led to the edge of the trench and there shot.

Mr. Lee in his letter says he has brought the matter to the attention of the department for the reason that there has been little activity shown on the part of the Nevada officials to bring the slayers to justice. This condition, he says, has caused a feeling of discouragement among the Indians.

VINDICATED UPON ALL THE CHARGES.

Ballinger Cleared by Majority of Committee.

Accusers Condemned for Feeling of Animosity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Vindicating Secretary of the Interior Ballinger upon all the charges brought against him, and condemning his accusers as having been inspired by a deep feeling of animosity, a majority of the Congressional committee which investigated the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot case today submitted its report to Congress.

After stating that the evidence presented related in the main to charges of various kinds against Mr. Ballinger and that these came chiefly from two sources, L. R. Glavis and Gifford Pinchot, the majority announced the following conclusion:

"The evidence has wholly failed to make out a case. Neither any fact proved nor all the facts put together exhibit Mr. Ballinger as being anything but a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest."

The report was signed by Senators Knute Nelson, chairman; Frank P. Flint, George Sutherland and Elihu Root and Representatives Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, vice chairman; Martin B. Olmsted of Pennsylvania and Edwin Denby of Michigan, all Republicans.

The report, representing the views of the majority of the committee, was presented to both houses of Congress at the opening at noon. At the same time the independent report of the Democratic members of the committee and of Representative Madison of Kansas also were submitted. The conclusions of the Republicans were submitted to the Democrats at a meeting of the full committee held at 10 o'clock. All the republican members except Madison had signed the report. Senator Nelson, chairman of the committee, put the majority report to a vote. The Democratic members, with Representative Madison, voted against it.

A few months ago the Democratic members, senator D. U. Fletcher and William E. Purcell and Representatives Ollie M. James of Kentucky and James M. Graham of Illinois, together with Representative Edmond H. Madison of Kansas, Progressive Republican, put out another report which they maintained to be the majority opinion, condemning the conduct of Mr. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior. This report was made public following a meeting of the committee in Minneapolis last September which was not attended by some of the Republicans who now have exonerated Mr. Ballinger, and therefore the natural minority became a majority and the Republicans who were present, with the exception of Mr. Madison, withdrew and broke the quorum. The members who now sign the majority report formulated their conclusions at a recent series of meetings.

In speaking of the "animosity" caused by differences respecting the conservation of natural resources, the majority of the committee said that the accusers evidently had this policy deeply at heart and were "evidently disposed to take a most unfavorable view of the character and motives of any one whom they supposed to be opposed to their views. They thus came to regard Mr. Ballinger with suspicion and to regard the most natural and innocent acts occurring in the ordinary course of department administration as furnishing evidence of some sinister purpose."

The report makes the following specific findings:

"That the charges and insinuations against Secretary Ballinger in regard to the Cunningham coal land entries or other coal land claims in Alaska are not justified and his conduct in respect thereto is not justly censurable.

"That he was fully justified in revoking the Indian co-operative agreement.

"That the restorations of water power sites by Secretary Ballinger were made in good faith and not in enmity to the government * * * * * and that no injury appears to have been done to the government and the cause of conservation by the restorations or withdrawals.

"That, in view of the opinion of the Attorney General, he was justified in abandoning the use of the so-called water users co-operative certificates in connection with the reclamation of arid lands.

"That the administration of the reclamation law presented features justly subject to criticism. * * * * * * No unfair criticism or improper conduct on Secretary Ballinger's part has been shown nor any action by him not within the sound discretion of the head of the Interior Department in the faithful performance of his duty.

"That he is not an enemy of, nor hostile to a reasonable and judicious policy of conservation, and that no ground whatever has been shown justifying the opinion that he is not a faithful and efficient public officer."

BOTH STATES SHOW INCREASE.

Population of North Dakota 577,056; South Dakota 583,888.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Population statistics of the Thirteenth census were issued by the Census bureau today for the following states: North Dakota, 577,056, an increase of 257,910, or 80.8 per cent, over 319,146 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 136,427, or 74.7 per cent.

South Dakota, 583,888, an increase of 152,318, or 45.4 per cent over 401,570 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 72,762, or 22.1 per cent.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Dec. 7. Indiana from Genoa and Naples.

New York, Dec. 7. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen.

New York, Dec. 7. President Grant from Hamburg.

Would you like to know the annual cost of providing a **MONTHLY INCOME** for your beneficiary?

call, phone or write

A. B. COMMERFORD,
The New York Life Man,
218 Thames Street.

$3,500

Will buy a 10-Room Cottage in a good residential section, if sold within the next ten days. All modern improvements, including hot water heat and concrete cellar.

Lot 40x75.

If you are thinking of buying it will pay you to inquire about this property.

Wm. E. Brightman,
164 Bellevue Ave.
Phone 5.

EGGS Lower!

Brookfield Farm Eggs, strictly fresh, 60c
Fancy Western Eggs 35c
Good Eggs 30c

The Edward A. Brown Co.
274 Thames Street.

George E. Vernon & Co.,

Christmas Novelties

—IN—

TEA TABLES, TRAYS, ETC.

A few fine reproductions of old English Plate.

91 JOHN STREET,
Newport, R. I.

Small Fresh Turkeys 26c lb.
Home-Made Sausage Meat 18c lb., 3 lbs. for 50c.
Grape Fruit 50c a doz

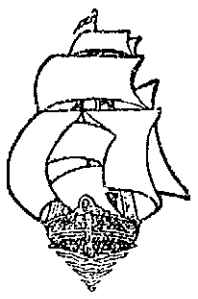
MARLBOROUGH MARKET,
91 THAMES ST.
Tel. 76—77.

300,000 Pine Pansy Plants,

At the low price of $10 per 1,000.

Extra fine healthy plants; also all kinds of cut flowers we sell below cost

A. BRANDT, FLORIST,
88 Van Zandt Avenue.



"We are Never at Sea" when we try to please a customer.

No matter what cut of beef, lamb, mutton or veal is demanded we are able to produce meat to suit.

In poultry too we play safe as to quality, accepting from the farm yard only the choicest chickens, fowl and turkeys.

F. B. Coggeshall, 2 Washington Sq.

THE BEE HIVE.

EACH AND EVERY WORKING DAY FROM NOW TILL CHRISTMAS.

They'll be busy days in this store—days that will tax to the utmost our selling capacity. By making your selections early you will avoid delays and disappointments in many ways. Everything has been done that can be done to make your Christmas buying pleasant and profitable to you.

Suits and Coats for Gifts.

Every garment in this store was selected specially for gift giving and they are all most attractively priced. Suits of the most approved styles from

$12.50 to $25.00

See the beautiful new VELVET suits in all colors. Coats from

$6.75 to $29.00

Among these you will find the beautiful silk plush and caracul coats.

A Most Attractive Showing of Leather Goods.

Hand Bags, Shopping Bags, Pocketbooks, etc., any one of which will make an acceptable gift.

BAGS. A special lot leather lined at

98c. and $1.25

BAGS, An Exquisite variety of frames, leather throughout, in the newest styles from

$1.49 to $5.75

Pocketbooks and purses from

25c. to $1.95

German Silver Mesh Bags from

98c. to $4.50

Novelties in Women's Neckwear.

Many of them specially boxed for gifts. The variety is the largest ever shown in Newport.

Bows, and collar and cuff sets,

25c and 50c

Beautiful Silk Scarfs from

98c to $2.98

Ribbons.

Every color from the narrowest to the widest width in plain and fancy can be had at this store.

Hosiery.

IF YOU HAVE A STOCKING THOUGHT, FIX IT ON THIS STORE. Boys' and Girls' wide and narrow ribbed winter hose which will wear like iron. All sizes at

12 1-2c a pair

Ladies' and Men's hose of cotton, lisle, or silk in all the different weights from

12 1-2c to $1.50 a pr

SPECIAL FOR CHRISTMAS.

Ladies' and Men's Stockings in a beautiful fancy box, 3 pairs in box at

$1.00 a box

Ladies' and Men's Pure Silk Stockings at

50c a pr

Kid Gloves.

Our usual best makes from 75c a pair up put up in nice Christmas boxes.

Suitable Gifts for Men.

House Jackets, Bath Robes, Sweaters, Underwear, Neckwear, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Pajamas, Negligee and Night Shirts.

HESS-LEYS CO.

ALL LETTERS RETURNED.

No Definite Adjustment Made in Roosevelt-Baldwin Controversy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has written to Governor-elect Simeon E. Baldwin several times since the election of November 8, it is understood, but the letters have been returned. There has been no definite adjustment of the controversy which arose over Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of Judge Baldwin's alleged attitude towards workingmen's compensation laws, but mutual friends are said to be trying to bring about a reconciliation.

Colonel Ullman, president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, has been in correspondence with Colonel Roosevelt, in order to pave the way for acceptance by Judge Baldwin of the invitation to address the chamber at its banquet next Tuesday, when Colonel Roosevelt will be a guest. It is stated that Judge Baldwin insists that a public statement must come from Colonel Roosevelt, touching upon the latter's speech at Concord, N. H., before direct communication will be considered. Pending a statement from Colonel Roosevelt there is no acceptance by Judge Baldwin of the invitation to the banquet as a guest and speaker.

It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt need not expect any service of legal papers upon him when he comes here in a suit for alleged damages which Judge Baldwin, during the campaign, said he would bring against his critic unless there was a disavowal of the statement contained in the speech in question, which statement, the judge maintained, reflected upon his standing as a member of the bar.

NEW OFFICIAL'S DUTIES.

Horn to Relieve Mellen of Much of the Transportation Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—H. J. Horn, who has come to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, will have charge of the transportation of the system, relieving President Mellen of much of that duty, in order that hereafter the president may give closer and more personal attention to the improvements upon the Boston & Maine system. The duties of Mr. Horn essentially involve those of a new official and no official is displaced.

A general re-habilitation of the Boston & Maine system has been decided upon, as the outcome of the tour of inspection of the lines by officers of the New Haven and Boston & Maine Companies last week. Improvements will include strengthening of bridges, heavier equipment, especially in locomotives; improvements of roadbeds, lowering of grades, and to some extent straightening of curves, besides changes of a more general nature.

In view of the magnitude of the prospective changes there will be made slowly and systematically. Meanwhile improvements will be centred at points of the greatest need, including new trackage at Lynn, electrification of the Hoosac tunnel, betterment of rolling stock and heavier rails. Particular attention will also be paid to the further improvement of running time between New York and southern New England, at the city extreme and the White Mountain resorts on the other.

DANES WISH TO SELL ISLANDS.

Queen Louise Opposes Transfer of West Indies to America.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—The agitation for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been renewed by the Islanders, and today the government received an address in which the petitioners asked that negotiations to that end be opened.

The cabinet, however, is not likely to take the initiative in the matter, because, although the ministers are not particularly opposed to such a sale, their opponents in the Rigsdag probably would be able to defeat the proposal, and the government is taking no chances of a rebuff.

Queen Louise, who is greatly interested in the islands, where she has inaugurated many philanthropies, is a keen opponent of any project involving their loss to the kingdom.

SHAKE-UP OUSTS 110 MEN.

New York Comptroller Plans to Save Many Thousands Annually.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Announcement of one of the biggest shake-ups in many years in the city's financial department was made today by Comptroller Prendergast, who has given notice of dismissals, reductions in salaries and retirement on pensions of 110 employes of the department. The changes will save the city many thousands of dollars annually, and, the comptroller declares, without affecting the efficiency of the department. Moreover, Mr. Prendergast adds that "the refining process is only in its initial stages."

HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

Death Rate Lowest Ever Recorded—Physical Training Urged by the Surgeon General.

The health of the American navy was better in 1909 than in any other year of the last decade, and the death rate was the lowest ever recorded for that arm of the service, according to the annual report of Surgeon General Stokes to the Secretary of the Navy. The record death rate was five in a thousand. The percentage of sick from disease and injuries in 1909 was 4,619, as compared with a 10-year average of 5,218. From disease only in 1909 the percentage of sick was 3,952, which is lower than any other year since the Spanish-American war.

Ability to swim well, in the opinion of the surgeon general, should be insisted on by the naval authorities as a qualification of officers and enlisted men upon their entry into the navy or marine corps. This, he says, would save a considerable number of lives.

The present annual physical test for naval officers, consisting of walking or riding a prescribed number of miles within a time limit, according to the consensus of opinion of medical officers, the surgeon general says, has utterly failed to accomplish the design to encourage regular daily exercise. Very few have derived any real benefits, while considerable real harm has resulted. Dr. Stokes recommends that more recreative and continuous exercise be substituted, and for the younger personnel of the navy he urges the adoption of the Swedish system of physical training, which is followed in the British service.

In view of the high rate of typhoid fever in the navy the surgeon general recommends that the entire personnel under 50 years of age be vaccinated against that disease.

The establishment of a medical reserve corps which would be available in a national emergency is urged and the construction of two more hospital ships is recommended.

SECRETARY MEYER'S REPORT.

Recommendations Regarding Navy Yards and Stations.

Speaks With Pride of Success of Re-Organization Scheme and Saving in Estimates.

The results of a careful investigation by Secretary George von L. Meyer of many of the navy yards and naval stations are apparent in certain sweeping recommendations for the abolition of some of these and the development of others, as set out in the Secretary's annual report just made public.

Secretary Meyer recommends giving up and disposing of the naval stations at New Orleans, Pensacola, San Juan, Port Royal, New London, Sackett's Harbor, Culebra and Cavite. He finds that the average yearly cost of maintaining these stations for the past five years has been $1,072,675, while very little useful work has been performed therein. In making these recommendations the Secretary says he is following directly along the progressive plans which have been adopted in our great commercial and manufacturing consolidations in this country, that is, of dismantling unnecessary and antiquated plants and discontinuing their existence, where it has been demonstrated that it is unprofitable to continue them at a cost not commensurate with their product.

The Secretary discusses the strong points and shortcomings of the various yards at length and incidentally he points out that the United States has twice as many navy yards as Great Britain with a navy at least double the size of ours. Touching the New Orleans yard, it is said that its position 100 miles up the Mississipoi river is such that in time of war no large vessels should be sent there on account of the danger of the passes being blocked. The Pensacola navy yard is condemned as impossible of fortification and as strategically unnecessary. The Secretary thinks that the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts can best be defended by an effective naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, where the emergency docking and repair facilities should be provided at an expense of about $300,000 or $400,000. This would involve the transfer to Guantanamo of the New Orleans floating dock and machine tools from the Algiers yard and from Pensacola. Key West alone of the Gulf naval stations should be maintained; not as a first-class station but for the supply and quick repair of small gun boats and torpedo craft operating in the Caribbean sea. The Secretary predicts that in time of war the cities of the gulf coast will be, from their natural security, the chief sources of supplies and material and the probable points from which our troops will embark either for the Isthmus of Panama for further transit, or for service in the Caribbean as may be required.

Because the Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk yards have accessible dry docks, of which we have too few, it is found impossible to give up any of them. Port Royal has a dry dock unapproachable for battleships or even cruisers and the Charleston dock is likewise useless as the channel fills in at the rate of from three to four feet a year.

On the Pacific coast Secretary Meyer finds the Bremerton yard at a disadvantage through its lack of railroad communication and its distance from any large supply of labor. But its further development is regarded as a necessity in view of the fact that the fleet at some time after the opening of the Panama canal may be based in the Pacific ocean.

The Mare Island navy yard is very severely criticised for its inaccessibility, both on account of its great distance from San Francisco and the shallowness of the channel. The muddy water of San Pablo bay is also said to work havoc with the condensers of the warships. No battleship injured in action could be taken to Mare island even for temporary repairs nor could the yard be reached by a number of the heavy battleships or heavy cruisers even when uninjured. But as $14,000,000 already has been spent on this yard, the Secretary thinks that in order to avoid a total loss, it would be wise to utilize it for such vessels as can reach it and also for such manufacturing and repair work for the larger vessels as can readily be sent to the navy yard and returned to the vessels lying in San Francisco bay. Looking to the future he says that it will be necessary to establish a docking and repair station for battleships on San Francisco bay in some locality yet to be selected and meanwhile the fleet must depend upon Puget Sound although there should be more than one yard available if the battleship fleet is to be based in the Pacific ocean.

Pearl Harbor will be made the principal insular defense base in the Pacific ocean. Olongapo in the Philippines, is to be a small repair station and the station at Cavite is to be disposed of, its tools being transported to Olongapo.

Following the established policy in the matter of annual naval construction, the Secretary recommends the authorization of two battleships, one collier, one gunboat, one river gunboat two sea-going tugs, two submarines and one submarine tender. He strongly deprecates any break in the established policy because of its evil effect on the ship yards of the country upon whose maintenance the navy must depend in time of war. The small cruisers and gunboats are becoming useless through age and while the department desires to minimize expenditures on such vessels of slight military value, a certain number are absolutely necessary for police duty, surveying and other work incidental to times of peace.

Twenty years is about the effective life of a battleship and even then the last 10 years of that period should be spent in the second line of defense. This short life is rather the result of evolution in ship design and ordnance than of actual decrease in efficiency in the ship itself. To make up for the retirement of these obsolete vessels, there must be authorized after 1912 in addition to the two ships per year provided in the established program a sufficient number of vessels to maintain the fleet at the minimum of 20 ships of the first line. As it will be necessary for at least five or six nations to maintain navies to enforce the decree of an international court, the Secretary does not feel that we are very near the international settlement of all issues and the era of international peace and he declares that the delusion that a nation with a large population, great wealth and resources is immune from attack has been dispelled by the history of war. A formidable array of tables showing the enormous amount of naval construction now under way or authorized by foreign nations, is presented to justify the appeal for an adherence to the regular building program in this country.

Our flag officers are the oldest in the world and consequently retire within a year or two after attaining that rank without developing their fullest efficiency. Therefore the Secretary urges strongly the passage of the personnel bill now pending before Congress, which will insure rapidity of promotion and the accession to the higher grades of the service of a limited number of officers especially qualified. He also requests the creation of grades above the present rear admirals so as to conform to foreign naval practice and sound administration.

The troubles which have agitated the marine corps during the past year find their reflex in a recommendation that the appointment of the commandant of a corps (who should be a major general) should be limited to four years instead of the present indefinite term, while the marines themselves should be stationed in two principal posts, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coasts only, small police details being assigned to the various navy yards.

Secretary Meyer speaks with pride of the working of the re-organization scheme inaugurated by himself and points to a saving of about 4,000,000 in the estimates for the next fiscal year. Referring to the success of Aviator Eugene Ely in his flight from the cruiser Birmingham, the Secretary says that it appears to be practicable also for an aeroplane to board a ship. But even if an aerial scout could not land on a ship from his aeroplane, he could be taken on board from the water to make his report and the loss of the aeroplane would be of no moment. So he requests an appropriation of $25,000 to continue the aeroplane experiments.

Secretary Meyer refers to the establishment of the naval supply account, by which seven or more accounts were consolidated into one, with great decrease in bookkeeping and knowledge of stores on hand. From being overobligated March thirty-first, the condition now is that the whole value of the naval supply fund is liquidated and available and the Secretary recommends that its value—$2,700,000, be turned into the Treasury. This represents a saving of that amount and in the future the department will work along on the regular appropriations.

The discovery of the North Pole by Robert E. Peary, after years of patient and arduous endeavor is declared to be an event which has added to the honor and credit of our country.

Says Secretary Meyer: "It is fitting that the government should recognize the value of his services, and their successful termination. If it meets with your approval, I recommend that Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, be given a commission by legislation, as rear admiral of the corps of civil engineers of the Navy, to date from April 6, 1909, the date of his discovery of the Pole, and that he be retired as of that date with the highest retired pay of that grade."

GAIN IN NAVAL STRENGTH.

A Decided Increase in Germany Over That of Great Britain and the United States.

[New York Tribune.]

Germany has made a decided gain in naval strength over the United States in the last year, and while the American navy still stands second in the tonnage afloat, the Germans have completely outdistanced it in the matter of building. The German navy has also made a decided stride toward equality with the British navy, although the scare which the Britons received from Germany last winter and spring led them to adopt urgent measures, and several "contingency" vessels of heavy displacement are under way as the result.

While the United States navy still stands second in tonnage afloat, according to the annual statement of warship tonnage and sea strength of the eight principal powers, as prepared by the naval intelligence office of the Navy Department, it is believed by many that she already has been eclipsed by Germany in the actual strength of ships in commission. The statistics as to Germany deal only with vessels in commission or in reserve, while a number of ships that are entirely out of commission and are regarded as obsolete are included in the American statistics.

On the fact of the statement Germany has made a notable gain on the United States in tonnage afloat as well as in ships under construction. December 1, 1909, the United States was credited with 76,000 tons more warship displacement than Germany. This year, December 1, she has only 51,677 more tons afloat than Germany. In the matter of tonnage under construction Germany has only 51,677 tons ahead of the United States a year ago, while at present she is 191,360 tons ahead. The proportionate gain of Germany on Great Britain in both tonnage afloat and under construction has been practically as great as that on the United States.

Among the many interesting surprises to naval officials, as disclosed by the compilation, made under the supervision of Captain T. M. Potts, is that Japan, which is supposed to have made such a determined spurt in the upbuilding of her navy in and following the Japanese-American war scare two and three years ago, has really accomplished little or nothing in the last year. Her gain in tonnage afloat is so small as to indicate that actually the navy has dropped back slightly. Japan has lost in the matter of tonnage under construction.

In notable contrast to her year of inactivity, Japan has now suddenly awakened again, and efforts are being made to get through a monster program, even longer than that of Germany, to obtain one or two battleships of 27,000 tons, mounting 14-inch guns, and to have other battleships and cruisers which were authorized last year enlarged by several thousand tons. Japan is understood only recently to have secretly made contracts in England for the first of the 27,000-ton ships, the plans for which call for the mounting of 10 14-inch guns, to be built by the Krupps.

France remains in fourth place, next below the United States, but she has lost nearly 50,000 tons afloat, the equivalent of two Dreadnoughts and some smaller boats, while she has gained practically nothing in building. Russia gained little afloat and lost as much in building as France did afloat. Italy is in seventh place and Austria last.

Meanwhile the United States has not been doing so much as was expected of her. While Germany gained nearly 20 per cent in total tonnage and Great Britain slightly over 11 per cent, the United States has gained little over 5 per cent. While the United States has put nearly 60,000 tons in service in the past year, it has actually gained only 31,000 tons, the difference being made by a large number of old vessels being thrown into a junk heap or sold. The policy of getting rid of the worthless vessels was adopted by Secretary Meyer last spring, in order to assist in his economy program.

This statement shows that the Dreadnought battleship has come to stay, every one of the seven powers following the example set by England four years ago, when she developed the Dreadnought as the advanced type of naval fighting machine. Germany and the United States quickly adopted this type of ship, and within the last two years all the other powers have come to the big ships.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.

Mayors Returned to Office Except in Pittsfield and Brockton.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The election in Fall River today was the most interesting of those in the 15 Bay State cities which chose new governments for the coming year, and Thomas J. Higgins, the Democratic nominee, received a plurality of an even hundred over his Republican opponent, Walter E. McLane. It is understood that a recount will be demanded. Mr. Higgins, who, if elected, will be the youngest mayor in the history of the city, according to the unofficial returns received 6,885 votes, to 6,785 for Mr. McLane. The Democrats gained two aldermen, but the Republicans will continue to control that body by 17 to 10. The city again went "Yes" on the license question, the vote being 7,383 to 6,745.

All but one of the cities which held elections today chose a mayor. In a majority of the cities little interest was shown and candidates who sought re-election were generally accorded it without much opposition. Eleven mayors sought to be returned to the executive chair, and nine of them succeeded, the defeated ones being W. H. MacInnes of Pittsfield and W. H. Clifford of Brockton.

The mayors re-elected were as follows: J. J. Shaughnessy of Marlboro, M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg, Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford, Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, William T. Shea of Quincy, Edward A. Walker of Waltham, Edwin H. Moulton of Haverhill, John P. Cahill of Lawrence and Edward H. Lathrop of Springfield.

Pittsfield elected Kelton B. Miller over Mayor W. H. MacInnes, and Mayor Clifford of Brockton went down to defeat before Harry C. Howard in a three-cornered fight. Other newly elected mayors are Isaac Hatch of Gloucester and John J. White of Holyoke. Taunton did not elect a mayor, the term of office in that city being two years.

Only two changes were recorded in the license vote in the 15 cities, Gloucester returning to the no-license column, and Haverhill, after a year of prohibition again going license. Eleven cities voted for license and four against.

In four cities, Northampton, Holyoke, Pittsfield and Marlboro, the Democrats wrested control of the city government from the Republicans. In all these four cities, except Marlboro, Republican mayors were elected.

The proposition to expend $200,000 for the erection of a new city hall building in Northampton, was on the ballot in that city, and was defeated by a big vote. Haverhill also had a referendum vote on the ballot, the purchase of the Haverhill Electric Company's plant by the city—and this, too, was defeated by the voters.

POSTMASTER RESIGNS.

John Duff of New Bedford Asks to be Relieved January 1.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6.—John Duff, in a letter sent to President Taft has resigned the postmastership of New Bedford and requested that his resignation take effect January 1, 1911, if convenient to the department.

To succeed Mr. Duff Congressman William S. Greene has recommended the appointment of Frank C. Barrows, who since 1898 has been assistant postmaster, and this appointment will doubtless be sent to the Senate by the President.

Mr. Duff was first appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt January 28, 1902, and has served continuously up to the present time. Mr. Barrows, his probable successor, was appointed assistant postmaster in 1898.

SQUIRRELS IN CALIFORNIA.

Do Great Damage to Cereal Crops and Have Become Infected With Bubonic Plague.

The surprising total of $10,000,000 damage annually is credited to ground squirrels in the United States by C. Hart Merriam, formerly chief of the biological survey, in a bulletin just published by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Merriam says that the western states are the worst sufferers in this respect, being overrun with squirrels. In California there are three genera and a dozen species. The worst of them is a big squirrel, large as the eastern gray tree squirrel. Aside from the damage they do to cereal crops, pastures and orchards, the California squirrels have become infected with the flea that carries the bubonic plague.

The bulletin says that if when the infection of the squirrels with plague was first discovered means had permitted of an active campaign, a line 50 miles wide could have been drawn around San Francisco bay and the squirrels exterminated in this belt. This would have cost about $100,000. Funds were not available, however, and the pest spread till now plague among the squirrels is epidemic as far as Los Angeles. The public health and marine hospital service has found 278 squirrels infected with plague.

The animals are very destructive to orange and almond groves, young vineyards and all sorts of growing crops. They have cheek pouches and store and carry off more material than they eat. Some of their stores that have been unearthed contained from one to three quarts of fresh planted grain. In some places it has been impossible to plant a field because the ground squirrels carried off the grain as fast as it was planted.

One of the things the biological survey has done is to discover an effective protective coating. In one cornfield in California where the squirrels would not allow a crop to be planted there was a good stand of corn secured by coating the grains with coal tar.

The bulletin contains pecific directions for poisoning the squirrels without endangering live stock or birds. The cost of poisoning is 3½ cents an acre where the squirrel plague is not unusually bad. After the squirrels have been killed off so far as possible with the poison it is possible to clean up the remainder with the use of crude bisulphide of carbon in the burrows.

The bulletin says the aggregate of damage the squirrels do is well worth the expense of killing them off. Formerly they were considered a desirable article of food, but in the area of plague infection the authorities have warned the public against handling them.

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The staple holiday lines of handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, etc, are the largest we have ever shown and abound in novelties both unique and practical. Altogether this store is a Christmas store from now on.

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The Newport Journal AND WEEKLY NEWS.
Is especially adapted for mailing

THE ROUMANIAN QUEEN.

Best Known Throughout World as "Carmen Sylva."

Elizabeth Is the Most Accomplished and Intellectual of Europe's Royal Women.

[William E. Curtis, in Washington Star.]

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is probably the most accomplished and intellectual of all the royal women of Europe. She speaks, reads and writes six languages fluently, and has written poems in four. She is a poetess of no mean ability and her stories and essays have been awarded a high place in European literature. They have been translated into all the modern languages and have been read by the people of every civilized land.

A book of maxims, entitled "The Thoughts of a Queen" was granted a medal of honor by the French Academy. She has published more than 30 books and has contributed hundreds of articles to magazines. She has shown unusual skill in literary research in connection with Roumanian legends and folk lore.

She has written an opera entitled "Master Manole," which has been successfully presented in Munich and other cities of Europe. She is a brilliant pianist and was a favorite pupil of Rubinstein and Clara Schurmann. She is equally accomplished as an organist and frequently conducts orchestral concerts in the music hall of the palace at Bukharest. She has composed symphonies and other orchestral pieces. She plays the harp gracefully, and has adapted the gypsy melodies of her country to that instrument, frequently calling attention to their similarity to the ancient melodies for the harp in Ireland.

"CARMEN SLYVA."

Queen Elizabeth is also an accomplished artist. She has painted several pictures of recognized merit and has done miniatures of many of her friends on ivory. She is skillful with a needle, in embroidery and in lacemaking, and has introduced both arts among the peasant women of Roumania. She has also introduced the silk worm and has persuaded the government to plant hundreds of thousands of mulberry trees throughout the country.

She has founded schools, opera houses, hospitals, asylums of various sorts, training homes for nurses and a home for women of education who have lost their money. Much of her time is devoted to charity and in organizing and directing both military and civil hospitals and other institutions.

Although the national religion is the orthodox Greek and King Carol, her husband, made a public profession of that faith when he was crowned in 1866, she was excused from doing so at the time of their marriage in 1869, and has continued to be an earnest and active member of the Lutheran congregation in Bukharest, for which she erected a modest but appropriate house of worship at her own expense. However, she does not intrude her faith upon others and participates in the religious festivals of the people without the slightest reserve. They know that she is a Protestant and that she recognizes the claims of their own faith and always remembers that she is the queen of an orthodox Greek population.

As you may judge, she is one of the busiest and one of the most incessant workers of all the women in the world. Those who know her well say that she never wastes a moment, and she keeps many assistants busy looking out for the poor, finding employment for those who need it and serving the interests of the Roumanian people. Although Bukharest has the reputation of being a very immoral city, there has never been a scandal in the court; her ladies in waiting and maids of honor have always been women of exemplary lives and their devotion to her is remarkable. Her sweet disposition, her generous heart and her anxiety for the welfare of her subjects are universally recognized, and it is said that no one has ever known her who has not loved her the rest of their lives.

Queen Elizabeth is better known throughout the world by her nom de plume of "Carmen Sylva," and many people who have read her charming stories have been ignorant of the fact that they were written by a queen. The peasants of Roumania call her "Mamma Regina."

Queen Elizabeth is now 67 years old, short in stature, a matronly figure, a bright complexion and pure white hair. Her features are small, her profile is regular Greek; her lips are thin; her eyes are blue, and her forehead is high. She usualy brushes her hair straight over a roll and coiled at the back of her head in the old-fashioned way. On formal occasions she appears in royal robes; when she goes out among the people in the country she usually wears the national dress, which pleases them immensely, and while she is at home and employed among her multifarious and often distracting duties she dresses in plain black with a white linen collar. Her gowns and her hats are seldom at the height of fashion, and most of the wives of the boyards, the land-owning aristocracy of Roumania, spend more for gowns and jewels than she.

On state occasions she wears a crown that once was worn by Josephine, the unhappy empress of Napoleon I, and she owns a string of pearls that was also worn by Josephine, to whom her husband's great-grandmother was related.

Notwithstanding her unqualified popularity among her own subjects, her brilliant success in everything she has undertaken, and the respect and esteem in which she is universally held by the royal families of Europe, "Carmen Sylva" has had a very sad life, and when her face is at rest one can recognize the effect sorrow has had upon her. The saddest thought that come into her mind are regrets for her childlessness. A babe was born to her after she had been three years upon the throne, and she called her Marie. But the child lived only a few years and their cradle has since been empty. The royal palace at Bukharest has known no greater sorrow.

The New Flowerpot Turbans.

This turban frame is covered with dark blue satin into which are run heavy cords to break the line and give a brim effect. The facing of the turban is of pale blue velvet, which shows around the edge in a narrow line. The trimming, arranged high on the right side, and a little toward the back, is made of fur brushes and a big, soft bow of silver lace. Ostrich plumes, or a simple bow of corded satin might be substituted for this trimming.

AN ANCIENT AMERICAN CITY.

French Explorer Tells of Discovery of Ruins of Nacun, the Capital of Maya.

Great interest has been aroused among French scientists by the accounts given at the French Geographical Society by Count Maurice de Perigny of his travels in Central America in 1905 and 1908 and his discovery of the ruins of Nacun, the capital of Maya, an empire which flourished four centuries previous to the rule of the Aztecs.

In the wild, tropical forests of Central America and Yucatan, overgrown with trees and tangled vines, archaeologists found the ruins of 40 ancient towns, remnants of a semi-civilization which, like that of the relics of the Aztecs and Peruvians to the north and south of them, tells of a civilization that was old when the American continent was discoverd. They were the dwelling places of the Mayas, aborigines of that region and at one time the most advanced of American Indian races. These towns were connected by roads paved with stone over which couriers ran with mail, traders bore their wares or insurgent armies advanced and retreated. The ancient Mayas had a written language and left numerous examples of MS. They made wooden covers for their books and manufactured paper from leaves or vegetable fibre, joined edge to edge and folded like a fan. The characters were pictorial, painted in varied colors.

The Mayas and Aztecs had much in common. They worshipped the same deities, including the sun and sometimes offered human sacrifices. Their temples contained idols of wood and stone. Their government was more monarchical than that of the Aztecs, but with them, too, the real power lay in an elected council. The people dressed in cotton, with ornaments of gold, greenstone and feathers. They surpassed all other American tribes in their architecture and carving in stone. They managed, without iron tools, to erect beautiful buildings of stone, carved with remarkable designs.

One of the most famous Mayan works of art is in the temple at Palenque, where there is a remarkable tablet on which is represented a sacrificial scene. Copan is one of the most interesting Mayan towns.

LONG PERIODS OF SERVICE.

A Dorsetshire (Eng.) agricultural society offered prizes for the farm laborers who had been longest in service with a single master. The prize was won by Edward Palmer, who had worked for a Long Sutton farmer for 64 years, having started there at the age of eight. The second prize was won by Thomas Axe of East Chinnock, who had worked 59 years for one A. Young, and the third best record was that of Absalom Trask, who was also an employe of A. Young, and had been such for 51 years. There were eight other competitors, whose periods of service ranged from 50½ to 38 years.

PERSONALS.

....Governor-elect Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts has sent his resignation as a Representative from Massachusetts to Governor Draper, to take effect January 4, and at the same time notified Speaker Cannon of his resignation. Both letters were brief and perfunctory.

....Elias Lyman, of the board of trustees, has been elected acting president of the University of Vermont, pending the choice of President Buckham's successor. A committee of five trustees, of which Mr. Lyman is chairman, will select the new president from a list of names informally considered by the board.

....Constant Thys, one of the foremost artists in the making of wax images in this country, is dead in New York, of heart disease. Mr. Thys for a number of years had been consulting artist for the Field Museum in Chicago, the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He was a native of Belgium and was 58 years of age.

....Memorial ceremonies in honor of Chief Justice Fuller are to be held next Saturday in the Supreme Court room, Washington. Richard Olney will preside and deliver an address. S. S. Gregory of Illinois will present resolutions, expressing the regret of the bar; remarks will be made by Alton B. Parker of New York, Charles A. Littlefield of Maine, William L. Marbury of Maryland, George E. Price of West Virginia, A. J. Montague of Virginia, Senator Overman of North Carolina and H. A. M. Smith of South Carolina.

UNIFORMS IN THE NAVY.

Officers and Crews Used to Dress as They Pleased, Without Regard for System.

[The Bluejacket.]

Both the officers and the crews of the older navies used to dress pretty much as they pleased. In Nelson's time an attempt was made to get the officers arrayed with some sort of system, but the sailors wore whatever they could get hold of.

That the dominant colors in dress in the British navy (and resulting in the navies of other countries) were determined by a woman's influence is shown in English records. The Hon. John Forbes, admiral of the fleet, said: "Adverting to the establishment of naval uniforms, I was summoned to attend the Duke of Bedford and, being introduced into an apartment surrounded with various dresses, my opinion was asked as to the most appropriate. I said red and blue, as they were our national colors.

"'No,' replied his grace, 'the king (George II) has determined otherwise, for having seen my duchess riding in the park a few days ago in a habit of blue faced with white the dress took his majesty's fancy, who has appointed it for the uniform of the royal navy;'"

While wearing a uniform himself, Nelson was jealous in guarding against further encroachments on the sailor's prerogative in the matter of dress. About the time of the French revolution epaulets began to be worn in continental navies; at first only on one shoulder, according to the officer's rank. In 1783 Nelson, while in France, wrote to his father: "Two noble English captains are here. They wear fine epaulets, for which I think them great coxcombs. You may suppose I hold them a little cheap for putting on any part of a Frenchman's uniform." It was only a few years after this, however, that Nelson himself was wearing an epaulet, not only on a single shoulder, but on both.

In the United States navy uniforms were prescribed from the outset—but with the very wise clause, inserted as a parenthesis, "if they can be procured." By a resolution of the continental board of admiralty captains were to have a coat of blue cloth with red lapels, slashed cuffs, a stand up collar, flat yellow buttons, blue breeches and a red waistcoat with yellow lace.

Lieutenants were to have a blue coat, red lapels, round cuffs faced, a stand up collar, yellow buttons, blue breeches and a plain red waistcoat. Midshipmen were to have a blue coat, with lapels, round cuffs, faced with red, a stand-up collar, red at the buttons and buttonholes, blue breeches and a red waistcoat.

Officers of the marines were to have a uniform consisting of a green coat, faced with white, round cuffs, slashed sleeves and pockets, with buttons around the cuffs, a silver epaulet on the left shoulder, skirts of the coat turned back (like the uniform of the continental soldier), buttons for the facings, white waistcoat and breeches edged with green, and black gaiters and garters. The marines were to wear green shirts.

But it is highly improbable that these prescribed uniforms were ever worn except in cases of great ceremony or where the officer was sitting for his portrait. The facts in the case seem to be that John Paul Jones, Nicholas Biddle, John Barry and other nautical heroes of the Revolution achieved their greatness in red or blue flannel shirts and in any other clothing that came handy; doubtlessly patched by the ship's tailor, not too neatly, with sail cloth by the assistance of a marlinе spike and spun yarn.

ANCIENT TAPESTRY SOLD.

Two pieces of ancient tapestry recently discovered at Langford Hill, a Jacobean house near Bude, Cornwall, were sold for £6,000. The principal piece, measuring 13 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9 inches, was one of a set of panels of fifteenth century Arras tapestry, originally belonging to Cardinal Wolsey and representing the seven deadly sins. Three others of the panels are now hanging at Hampton Court palace. The second piece of tapestry was part of a frieze, 14 feet by 2 feet 4 inches, originally made for Hampton Court palace. Small pieces of the frieze still hang there in the great hall.

The tapestry was found packed away in a box at Langford Hill. The house belongs to two spinsters, who were unaware that their roof was harboring such treasures. It was stated in the salesroom that some years ago the panel, packed in a box and described as a carpet, was sold at auction for £1 10s.

LYRIC OF WINTER DAYS.

[Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.]

Now no more the mockin'-bird a
mornin' love song sings;
He's sitting cold an' quiet—the frost
is on his wings;
Only ghostly memories of summer time
and May,
And the hunter's called an ambulance
to haul the guide away.

But welcome to winter!
Let all the blizzards blow—
We'll keep the fire blazin',
And a dream or two we know!

The children watch the snowflakes,
with merry, sparkling eyes;
"The wind," they say, "has blown them
from the windows of the skies!"
And come sweet thoughts of Christmas—for the early shopper knows
Just how to make a garden where the
winter'll wear a rose.

Fine welcome to winter! a
Let every blizzard blow—
We'll keep the fire blazin'
And a dream or two we'll know!

FIANCIES.

Her people thought and so did mine
We were well suited, she and I,
But countering our fair design
She knocked our pretty plans sky
high.

She would not, though I coaxed and
teased
And begged of her my bride to be;
She said she'd marry whom she
pleased,
Yet—goodness knows—she pleases
me.

—[Boston Transcript.

Walls the oculist success is always in sight.—[Philadelphia Record.

"Say, Evey, this must be a Western apple."

"Yes—it's a handpicked fall pippin."—[Life.

School Teacher—Do not attempt to deny it! You were playing hookey!

Kid—I was not. I was in dead earnest.—[Judge.

Agent—The speedometer will enable you to know how fast you are going.

Otto Feend—I don't need one. My bank balance tells me just as well.—[Puck.

Wigg—I wonder why Bjones is so unsuccessful. He always sees an opportunity.

Wagg—Yes, but he waits for some other fellow to seize it.

"Is Mickey in condition?"

"He's as fine as silk. Ah, Mickey's a great boy! He's got something up his sleeve that'll astonish all them other fighters."

"What is it, Mr. Doolan?"

"It's his ar-r-rm."—[Tit Bits.

"I want my son to get accustomed to fighting his way through life," said the fond father.

"You want him to get fighting experience as early as possible?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's easy. Name him Ethelbert and send him to school wearing his hair in ringlets."—[Washington Star.

TREATMENT OF JURORS.

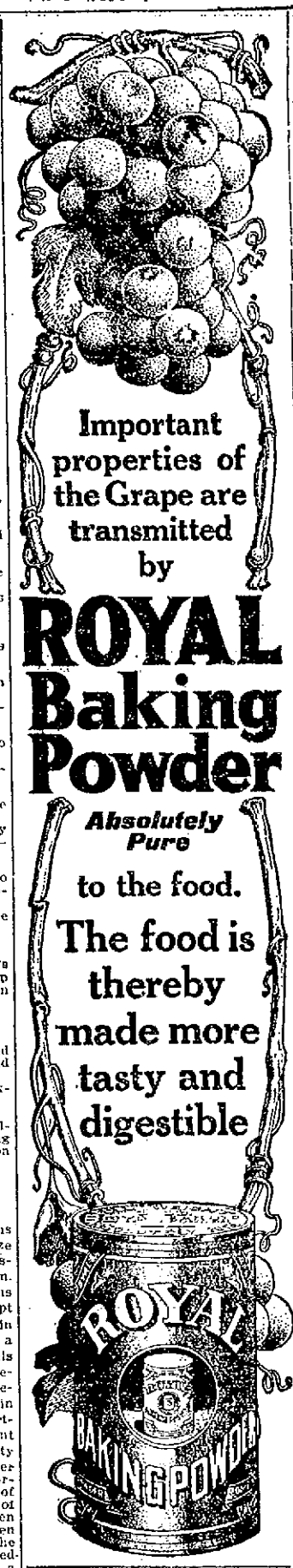
[Chicago Journal.]

There are gratifying indications that courts are beginning to recognize the absurdity of some ideas that custom has grafted on our jury system. For instance, there is that ridiculous assumption that a jury must be kept together and absolutely secluded in order that a criminal may obtain a fair trial. Rigid enforcement of this rule during protracted trials has resulted in such hardships that it is becoming almost impossible to obtain competent juries in the more important cases. Recently many intelligent judges have taken the responsibility of ordering the rule relaxed in order that jurors might be treated with ordinary humanity. If the interests of justice have suffered by reason of their action, the fact has not been apparent. This policy now has been indorsed by the Supreme Court of the United States, which has declared that it is not reversible error in a criminal trial to permit the jurors to separate from each other and to read newspapers. Application of a little common sense ought to make it possible for intelligent citizens to serve on juries without being treated as convicts.

HOW TO BOOM A TOWN.

How did Los Angeles come to increase her population more than 211 per cent in 10 years, jumping from the Albany and Atlanta class to that of New Orleans and Washington, D. C.? Unlike Topsy, cities don't "just grow." Having asked the above question the Pittsburg Gazette Times proceeds to answer it by saying:

"Los Angeles has one of the most efficient booming organizations in the country. The stranger realizes this before he has been in the city half a day. Every person registered at a local hotel receives a polite invitation to call at the headquarters of the boomers. He is assured that there will be something to interest him and so he goes. He is shown photographs of the beautiful city and informed of the commercial opportunities awaiting new citizens of enterprise. If he is not looking for chances to invest his money or energy he is told what a fine residence city Los Angeles is for persons of leisure. He is made to feel at home and if he does not decide to stay he is pretty certain to return for other visits. Los Angeles is not only one of the best advertised cities in the United States; there are other cities nearer home with equal advantages which might profit by imitating her methods."



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ZUZUS 3 packages 10c. Regular Price 5c. a Pkg.
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JOHNNIE CAKE, 3 pounds 2 c. Regular Price 11c. a Pound.
MARY ANNS, 3 pounds 25c. Regular Price 11c. a Pound.
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15 Stamps with 7 Cakes A&P Laundry Soap 25c

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1 pkg. Minute Tapioca 10c
1 jar A&P Smok'd Beef 15c
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Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed fifty-two changes a year. Legal notices, auction sales, amusements, cards, wants, and lost and found are not included in space contract.

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Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910.

EXCLUSIVE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE FOR NEWPORT.

TEN PAGES.

NEWPORT'S MISTAKE.

The Daily News is free to confess that the result of the municipal election is a disappointment. It believed, and still believes, that the administration of Mayor Boyle has not been for the best interests of the city, that there has not been a proper enforcement of law and that his conduct of affairs has been such as to cultivate a disrespect for ordinances and statutes. It believed, and still believes, that the city should avail itself of the services in the Representative Council of men who are by education and world knowledge excellently fitted to be of use in that capacity who are not in the least self-seeking, but are willing to devote a considerable part of their leisure to the public service. Newport has several men of this class among her citizens, and most other places would hail them as a valuable asset. Newport is the poorer in her material interests by the defeat of such men. By this action the city has shown its provincialism, and there should be a departure from such a position.

While expressing these regrets, The News will give its most hearty support, as it has in the past, to every act of the incoming administration which shall be for the well-being of the community.

AGAINST CONSERVATION.

The governor of Alaska objects to the withdrawal of coal lands from exploitation. This might have been expected. In all the states and territories where there are public lands the universal desire is to have all the natural resources developed at once. Everybody is anxious to make all he can now, and like the orator in the anecdote does not see why he should do anything for posterity: what has posterity done for him?

The whole public sentiment in the public land states is favorable to anything which will immediately bring capital and labor into the states. Evasions or violations of the land laws are regarded indulgently, for they draw people in or help the people who are in to make money or to secure possession of something out of which they hope to make money. Cut the forests down; the work employs men and the sale of the lumber brings money into the state. Let anybody obtain control of the coal mines; he will hire men to dig coal and the coal will be sold and bring in money, and some of it will be spent in the state or territory. Perhaps the corporations which secure large tracts of coal-bearing land will not attempt to develop all of it; it will probably be careful not to over-stock the market and will keep much of the coal land that it will practice conservation on its own account.

Of course the policy of the government does not contemplate keeping the coal locked up in the soil but there is a pretty general conviction that valuable coal lands would better be kept till they can be sold for something like what they are worth, or till arrangements can be made for leasing them on conditions which will require the lessees to work them or give up their claims. The conservation policy does not contemplate the saving of all natural resources for the future but their disposition on terms which will secure some of the profits for the community as a whole, present and future, and not all to a few speculators or big corporations to seize it all. This is too slow for the governors and people who desire riches right off.

TEACHING FOREIGNERS THROUGH THEIR CHILDREN.

It is continually being proved that one of the greatest and probably indeed the greatest agency for the Americanization and civilization of those who come to this country from so many different shores is the public school. It is constantly putting forth its influence upon the children, and it is distinctly with the children that the most hopeful work can be and is being done for changing foreigners into American citizens. It is for this reason that the public schools in a city like New York are adopting such a varied curriculum, it being from time to time appreciated that new work can be done through them for the betterment in every way of those who come here as strangers to language, customs and every other condition of life, and must be converted to the use of the language and led to adopt the customs and manners of this country. It is coming more and more to be realized by educators that the duty of the schools in a large city filled with men, women and children of almost every race on the face of the earth is more than that of teaching the rudiments of an education and that it must take up as a part of its legitimate work the teaching of everything which pertains to the making of good citizenship.

It is this new conception of the duties of the public schools of a big city with a large foreign population which has led to the establishment of civic centres, social headquarters in or near the public school buildings, so that these people may come to regard the schools as centres for learning the language and all else which will help transform crude foreigners into well-meaning and well-behaving citizens of the new land to which they have come. This is desirable not simply for the interest thus aroused among the older people in the schools for their own good, but also that these new-comers may appreciate the fact that it is the schools which will make their children like the other children with whom they associate under school influences, and able as are those others to make their way in the new world which they have chosen as their place of residence.

One of the best of the influences which are being exerted among the children of this class in the public schools is the teaching of the proper care of those younger than themselves, the infants and small brothers and sisters in their families. This is done in an admirable way, and though a few years ago it would hardly have been accepted as a proper work for the schools it is now recognized as one of the most important lines of instruction given, when its effect upon the rising generation of young foreigners and through them upon future generations is considered. It is the children naturally who learn new ideas and acquire new thoughts most readily, and so it is through them that the care of the home and the children is taught most effectively. These children adopt the instruction with delightful eagerness and there is keen rivalry among them for the approval of the teachers, because of the condition of the little ones they bring with them to the schools at the proper time for inspection, as to the results achieved in carrying out the directions given for the care of the babies.

Such work as this is extremely hopeful, for it is with a class which learns quickly and takes great pride in the instruction, and already marked improvement has been in evidence in the condition of the small children in the tenement districts, where this sort of work is done in connection with the public schools. There is need of more such effort in behalf of the babies and the homes of that class, not only in the larger cities but every place where there are large numbers of foreigners. Infant mortality is one of the serious conditions in the homes of the poor, especially among those who are strangers to the ways of American life, and it is of the utmost importance that efforts should be made to reduce this to the minimum. It is being found that the best agency for accomplishing this result is the public school, through instruction of the children there as to the proper care of little ones.

BERTHS AND PROFITS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering whether the offer of the Pullman company to reduce the charges for upper berths 20 per cent the minimum to be $1.25, is sufficient. It might be assisted in reaching a conclusion by a contemplation of what the stock brokers call "melons" cut by the company.

Early this year the Pullman company made a stock dividend of $20,000,000. Twelve years ago the company had a capital of $36,000,000, a sum which may or may not have been paid for by the holders. The stock amounts now to $120,000,000, and except that $36,000,000, and about $20,000,000 issued to acquire the Wagner company and be rid of a competitor, the shareholders have paid nothing for the stock.

In August, 1898, it declared a cash dividend, in addition to the regular annual dividend, of 20 per cent. That did not increase the capitalization but gave the shareholders an extra $7,000,000 or more. In November it made a stock dividend of 50 per cent, raising the capital to $54,000,000. Later it issued $20,000,000 of stock to buy out the Wagner company. Four years ago it issued a stock dividend of 36 per cent, raising the capitalization to $100,000,000. In February it distributed another $20,000,000 of stock. It had then ten millions of surplus, it has long paid regular annual dividends of eight per cent and its shares are regarded as so safe an investment that they are quoted well on toward 200.

Besides eight per cent a year the shareholders have had an extra cash dividend of more than $7,000,000 and stock dividends of $64,000,000, all in the past dozen years. The railroads over which the Pullman cars are operated make no such profits and one would suppose that the company ought either to reduce its charges to travelers or help the railroads out of that condition of impecuniosity which they are urging as a reason why they should be allowed to increase their charges to shippers. Of course the company will not do either unless compelled.

DELAYING THE COUNT.

The News goes to considerable expense and its employes to considerable labor, each election day to secure the returns and give them publicity at the earliest possible moment consistent with careful tabulating and figuring. In doing this the paper believes it is filling a public demand, and hence when ward officials delay their count, as was apparently the case Tuesday night, they should understand that it is not The News which they are discommoding, but the taxpayers of the city, of whom the ward officials are but the servants with a bit of brief authority at handsome pay. Undoubtedly other men can be found who are better qualified for these offices, and who would be pleased to accommodate the public if elected.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer's estimates for the naval establishment next year show a saving of $5,000,000, as compared with the appropriations for the current year. On account of this economizing several meritorious projects must be temporarily abandoned, and these include a movement to establish a naval dry dock in Narragansett bay. President Taft and Secretary Meyer are more interested now in giving up some of the naval stations already in existence than in establishing others, and there is apparently little chance this year for the Rhode Island project.

President Taft's message received no more consideration in Congress than those of former Presidents, although it considered many subjects and urged important legislation—among other things, that it is time to stop legislation relative to regulating corporations and ascertain the effect of a real execution of the laws already existing. It is said that, because of the general feeling that only appropriation bills will receive attention during the short session of Congress, the recommendations of the President command less attention than under other circumstances.

Secretary Meyer proposes the closing and disposing of the naval stations at New Orleans, Pensacola, New London, Sackett's Harbor, Port Royal, San Juan, Culebra and Cavite. If the others are as useless as the New London station, the Secretary is right in recommending that they be abolished. The average yearly cost of these stations for the past few years has been $1,672,673, and Secretary Meyer says that little useful work has been performed in them.

It is a pity that the young women of Pasadena could not have kept their social preferences to themselves, and not add fuel to the international embers. If the people of the Pacific coast are not more discreet than they have been heretofore, they may involve this country in difficulty with Japan from which all the diplomacy at Washington cannot save us.

Clark Burdick's friends made a strong fight for his election and he has the consolation of knowing that he materially reduced Mayor Boyle's plurality of a year ago and made a fine stand against perhaps the best vote-getter Newport ever had.

Governor-elect Foss of Massachusetts has returned from Washington and will renew his campaign against the re-election of Senator Lodge, which he says is the most important issue which must soon be settled."

Mayor Ashley of New Bedford is in the class with Mayor Boyle of Newport in long-continued service as chief executive officer. He was re-elected Tuesday for his fourteenth term.

The snowstorm reached from Newport westward to New York, but did not amount to much in Massachusetts. Boston did not have anything worth mentioning.

The election of Father Reddy to the School Committee was very nearly a foregone conclusion, under the circumstances of his nomination and canvass.

Rochester, N. H., presents the unique case of a mayor re-elected without a single vote in opposition.

Apparently it is not time for a change just yet, but it will come some time, and perhaps soon.

It always seems pleasanter after a storm.

FOR THE HUMANE CAUSE.

Emperor William Requested to Have Perfect Horses Depicted in Public Statues.

Emperor William of Germany has been formally and respectfully requested to desist from permitting sculptors to embody his likeness in bronze as a sovereign who countenances horses with docked tails.

The news became public when John Grosgobauer of Paterson, N. J., president of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gave out a letter he was recently moved, while in Germany, to address to the emperor on seeing an equestrian statue which stands at the entrance to the new railroad bridge in Cologne on the Rhine.

"Having the humane cause warmly at heart, I decided to call Your Majesty's attention," wrote Grosgobauer, "to the docked tail of the otherwise beautiful horse. Your Majesty is no doubt aware that the docking of the horse's tail constitutes one of the worst cruelties practiced on the dumb beasts. In my humble opinion it would be a mistake to leave the statue in its present shape. A beautiful long tail might possibly be put in the place of the present stump. Such an alteration would not only add much to the beauty of the statue but would also stop adverse criticism regarding Your Majesty's feeling toward the humane cause."

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NEWPORT BAKERY.

THE STATE'S FARM PRODUCTS.

Conservation Commission Making Inquiry as to Prices and the Amount Imported.

The state conservation commission has taken steps to learn the amount of various farm products imported into the state. With that end in view the various transportation agencies are to be interviewed in the hope of ascertaining the approximate amount of food products entering the state in the course of the last year. Inquiry will also be made regarding the price that the farmer obtains for principal kinds of products and the prices at which the same are sold at retail.

The inquiry the commission has made in the various farming towns of the state has brought out the common comment on the part of the agriculturists that the farmer doesn't get enough money after his transportation charges are paid to recompense him for the cost of raising the product. It is thought, however, that this should be the case with the local growers, when evidently some profit at least must accrue to those farmers of Iowa or Oregon who send similar products thousands of miles to this market.

Many interesting things have been heard by the agents of the commission in the course of their preliminary investigations. In several of the towns in the western and northwestern parts of the state the investigators felt that they were regarded with grave suspicion, as persons prying into the private affairs which should be kept sacred from intrusion. It required several days of industrious effort to convince the inhabitants that the inquiry was required for a beneficient purpose.

The map which is being prepared under the direction of Professor Brown, superintendent of the natural resources survey, will indicate in colors the varying character of all the land in the state. At the present he has Providence county and a portion of Kent county practically complete. Many hundreds of samples of soil have been collected and analyzed, and the various hues of the kaleidoscopic map will indicate at a glance how much of the land in any given section is devoted to agriculture, to forest land, to rocks or merely to brushland and waste places. The yellow patches which stand for cultivated land are by no means as numerous as the conservation commission thinks they ought to be.

Professor Brown's belief, based upon his investigation, is that many of the most prosperous farms in the state are adjoined or surrounded by great unworked areas entirely suited to successful agriculture. Thousands of acres are of the old "pasture type," now grown up in scrub-oak and bullbriers. The most reasonable explanation seems to be that pessimism has become the fashion in the rural districts, and that the farming spirit has almost departed from certain sections of Rhode Island.

Vinton I. Reynolds of Pawtuxet who has been employed by the commission to act as a special agent in connection with the enumeration of unutilized farms or agricultural lands which are for sale or to lease and are in condition for immediate occupancy, reported that the card index which he has prepared included about 850 such properties throughout the state. In making up this list, which is not yet quite complete, Mr. Reynolds has interviewed the town clerks and boards of assessors of nearly every town, and has spent considerable time chatting with the inhabitants in rural post-offices and other public gathering places. He is strongly of the opinion that a group of energetic farmers transplanted to every town could make a good living and something of a bank account besides. He spoke of the difficulty of obtaining farm labor as one of the most serious obstacles and the difficulty of the small farmer who endeavors to do his work, unaided, in competition with the man who can hire three or four helpers, for the product of a farm increases with additional help in a ratio much faster than the multiple of the laborers.

In regard to the frequent criticism that the soil is too poor to make farming pay in Rhode Island, Mr. Reynolds stated his belief that it was more profitable to take soil that is absolutely negative in a thickly populated state like this, with the markets close at hand, than the deepest and the richest soil at some point 2,000 miles away.

Under the auspices of the bureau of industrial statistics, the entire market situation is to be looked into, and inquiry made as to the price which farmers are able to get in their own market, in contrast with the returns which are to be secured in Hartford, New Bedford, Worcester, Boston and other near-by cities. The first bulletin to be issued by the commission will contain a list of the improved farms which are procurable, but the enumerators will proceed upon a further inquiry to determine the amount of unimproved land which, in the opinion of various experts at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station and at Brown University ought to be improved and made to contribute to the solution of the problem of living in Rhode Island.

ANOTHER TERM OF DIAZ.

[New York Tribune.]

The enemies of Porfirio Diaz were recently proclaiming that he would not be permitted to enter upon his eighth term of office as president of Mexico, while even many of his friends feared that such might be the case and regretted that in any event the closing years of his administration seemed certain to be clouded by a grave uprising of the people against his rule. That was the aspect of affairs ten days ago. Yet last week the veteran statesman and soldier was peacefully inducted into office for another constitutional term with the good will and support of the overwhelming mass of the Mexican nation, and there is today a reassurance of his serving out this eighth period in the presidency with honor to himself and profit to the republic, subject only, of course, to the inevitable vicissitudes to which a man of more than 80 years is increasingly subject.

It is not necessary to agree with the enthusiastic biographer who has pronounced President Diaz the greatest man whom the nineteenth century produced in order to perceive that he is one of the really great men of the world. Otherwise, he could not have done his great work and could not stand where he stands today. It cannot be denied, either, that his career has been marked by occasional regrettable incidents, or at least by acts which are not commendable from our point of view and which could not be approved in our circumstances. The same may be said of every great ruler. Not our point of view and our conditions, but those of their own lands and times provide the standard by which such men are to be judged, and when thus measured Porfirio Diaz is found to be of heroic stature.

It is, some persons say, a shocking thing for one man to have been President of Mexico for 30 years. But what of the years before? In the 55 years between O'Donohue and Diaz that unhappy country had two emperors, a regent, and 52 presidents or directors, and if there were three consecutive years in which the land was free from civil war there is no record of the fact. If Mexico would not be orderly, honest and progressive without the autocracy of Diaz, then by all means it should have had that autocracy. That government is best which best promotes the welfare of the people, and judged by that rule the government of Diaz is immeasurably the best that Mexico has ever had.

THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS.

[Springfield Republican.]

An interesting old man died in the hospital at Appenzell, Switzerland, recently, well off in the goods of the world after having been a pauper, and before that a rich man. But riches were only means to an end with Jean Henri Durant, founder of the Red Cross, winner of the Nobel peace prize, humanitarian, helpless paralytic and author of "Un Souvenir de Solferino." It was this book, the outpouring of a heart torn by the bloody sights of the most desperate field of the war between Austria and France and Sardinia, that set the world thinking of Durant's idea to ameliorate human suffering, an idea inspired by the noble work of Florence Nightingale in the war hospitals of the Crimea.

Durant was born in Switzerland in 1828, the son of French Hugenots, who fled to the little republic to avoid persecution. They were a well-to-do family, important in educational and governmental activities, and at an early age the lad began to take interest in the good of his fellows. He sought to form an international society of samaritans. He did not meet with much success. Later he traveled through the Mediterranean countries and spent his time in writing ethnographic monographs from the material he found. Also he wrote a volume directed against slavery in this country. When Napoleon started to free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," Durant decided to emulate the example of Miss Nightingale, fitted out a small corps of surgeons and nurses and started for the front.

The carnage at Solferino proved how inadequate his preparations were, the terrors of the battlefield photographed themselves on his mind, and he wrote his book. His dream was to make the wounded and their helpers non-combatants by international law. Hardly had the war closed before Napoleon III and MacMahon granted him audiences to explain his ideas. He undertook to make a journey to the courts of Europe, at his own expense, and explain his plan and get aid. He was greeted with derision by some, others lent willing ears. Then the Society of Public Utility, a local organization at Geneva, consented to take up the matter, and came to the conclusion that results could only be obtained by international discussion. Fourteen governments were represented at the conference, which convened in 1863.

INSTRUCTION.

Second Special Course for Farmers.

Rhode Island State College,

. . Dec. 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Topics for Discussion—
Feeding and Housing of the Cow.
Corn, Potatoes and Alfalfa.
Apple, Peach and Strawberry Culture.
Poultry on the Farm, etc.
Lectures for Women—
Home Sanitation.
Household Pests.
Food Requirements of Children.
Selection of Furniture.
Six weeks' Poultry Course begins January 4, 1911.
For circulars of all courses, address
HOWARD EDWARDS, President,
Kingston, R. I.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborne,
188 SPRING STREET.
TEACHER OF PIANO.
Phone 1587.

William Place, Jr.,
MANDOLINIST
Instruction; Concerts.
In Newport, Tuesdays, beginning Dec. 13th. For terms, etc., apply at Plummer's Music Store.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING.
JAMES W. WILSON.
Liberty Block, cor. Marlborough and Farewell Sts. Phone 608.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

All persons who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport are notified to present them on or before Thursday, Dec. 15th, 1910, to the Department for which they were contracted.

F. N. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

OLD CITY HALL NOVELTY SHOP.

Ash Cans with cover, $1.19.
Oil Heaters $2.50, $2.75, $3.50.
Gas Radiators $2.00, $2.25, $3.00.
A number of small Heating Stoves to sell at cost. A bargain.
Horse Blankets at very reasonable prices. A large stock of Paint at cost.

Daniel E. Sullivan.
Tel. 665.

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN.

There will be a meeting FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at the Middletown Town Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Per order Chester A. Carr, Secretary and Treasurer.

The H. L. Marsh Co.
GLUTEN, AJAX
AND OTHER
HIGH-GRADE FEEDS.
Our Scratch Feed is the BEST—not "just as good."

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Unsettled, probably snow late tonight or Thursday; moderate variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm of yesterday and last night has moved from the Middle Atlantic coast northeastward, and this morning is central off the New England coast south of Nova Scotia. The snowfall in New England was confined to moderate amounts in the southern portion. This morning the weather is generally clear over the country except light snow flurries in the Lake region. The barometer is lower over New England and the provinces and there is a moderate depression over the Lake region. Over the remainder of the country the pressure is moderately high. The temperature in New England at 8 a. m. ranged from 8 degrees below in parts of Vermont to about 18 above on the coast. At New York it was 20, Washington 28, Charleston 32, Jacksonville 34, St. Louis 20, Chicago 26, St. Paul 8, Des Moines 16, Kansas City 20, Denver 26 San Diego 52, San Francisco 50 and Portland, Oregon 48.

J. W. Smith, Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	2 h
Temperature	23	29	33
Barometer	29.80	29.83	29.84
Wind	N	N W	N W
Weather	Clear'g	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Sun rises	6 h 59 m
Sun sets	4 h 15 m
Moon sets	9 h 23 m
Day's length	9 h 16 m
Day's decrease	5 h 58 m
High water	11 h 18 m; — h — m

THURSDAY DECEMBER 8.

Sun rises	7 h 00 m
Sun sets	4 h 15 m
Moon sets	10 h 31 m
Day's length	9 h 15 m
Day's decrease	5 h 59 m
High water	12 h 06 m; 12 h 14 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Sun rises	7 h 01 m
Sun sets	4 h 15 m
Moon sets	11 h 44 m
Day's length	9 h 14 m
Day's decrease	6 h 00 m
High water	1 h 02 m; 1 h 13 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, Dec. 8, 2 h 06 m, P. M.
Full Moon, Dec. 16, 6 h 06 m, A. M.
Last Quarter, Dec 24 1 h 14 m, P. M.
New Moon, Dec. 31, 11 h 22 m, A. M.

NEW TODAY.

[Only first insertions listed here.]

	page
Pears' Soap	7
Wanted—Rooms	9
Lost—Fur Laprobe	9
Bargains in Stoves	9
For Rent—Tenement	9
P. T. Bailey—Fertilizer	7
W. K. Covell—Cut Glass	8
For Sale—Portland Cutter	9
Proposals for Naval Supplies	4
Wanted—Girl for Housework	9
Walsh Bros.—Christmas Gifts	5
Music Hall—Social and Dance	5
A & P. Tea Co.—Cracker Sale	3
Star Theatre—Feature Pictures	5
A. C. Titus Co.—"Tis Finished"	1
Blaine—Pendants and Necklaces	5
Bon Ton Millinery—Special Sale	7
Geo. E. Vernon & Co.—Novelties	1
B. F. Dowling, 3d.—Rubbers, etc.	5
W. E. Brightman—Cottage for Sale	1
Marlborough Market—Grape Fruit	1
The E. A. Brown Co.—Eggs Lower	1
Cit. Asso. of Middletown—Meeting	4

TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED, CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE. ADVERTISERS ON YEARLY CONTRACTS ARE ALLOWED TO CHANGE MATTER ONCE A WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

FOR RENT.
Stable off Barney Street.
Stable on Elizabeth Court.

HERBERT L. DYER.
163 Bellevue Avenue.
Branch Office, 44 Broadway.

FIRE
MARINE
LIFE
PLATE GLASS
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
AUTOMOBILE
STEAM-BOILER
} INSURANCE.

Lowest Rates.
Reliable Companies.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Insurance and Real Estate,
183 Thames Street.

TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

POLICE COMMISSION.

November 25, 1910.

Liquor Licenses.

Application for license to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors, has been made by the following persons or firm.

Macomber & Welch, 87 Main St., Corner of Hooper St.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session at their office Town Hall, Tiverton, R. I., on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1910, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., when persons interested may be heard for or against granting said application.

Bonds to be filed on day of hearing. By order of the Board.

JOHN A. WILCOX, Clerk.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that from this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Gerda Nordstrom or by any other person than myself.

CHARLES NORDSTROM.

Dec. 1, 1910.

Small Cottage, on Corner Lot, Broadway District.
For Sale - - - $4,500
This cottage contains 6 rooms, bath, etc., hot water heating, set tubs, is in perfect order, and is worth more than is asked for it.
This price will only be accepted if sale made immediately.
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, 122 Bellevue Ave.

BORN.

ERICKSON—At this city, ... son to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Erickson.

DIED.

NUNES—Suddenly, in this city, ... inst., Antone Nunes, aged ...
GILL—In this city, Dec. 5, 1910, at his residence, 21 Hall avenue, John H. Gill.
Funeral Thursday, Dec. 8, at ... A. M., to St. Joseph's Church, ... where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at St. Columba's Cemetery.
New York papers please copy.
NICHOLS—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., ... inst., Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Desire B. Nichols.
Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 15 Rhode Island avenue, tomorrow, 8th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at Fall River, Mass.

JOHN S. LANGLEY, Undertaking,
15 Franklin Street.
FRED'K E. LANGLEY, Mgr.
Telephones 379-1113.

SAMUEL W. MARSH,
Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer,
101 Thames Street.
Night calls answered from residence, 25 Cranston Ave. Office Tel. 923. Res. 1050.

FOR SALE.
Large Estate—Near Touro Park House is in excellent condition, has all improvements; over 30,000 sq. ft. of land. Exceptionally desirable for dentist or physician. Liberal loan to right party.

FOR RENT.
Hill District, Cottage, 9 rooms, all improvements; good yard. $421.00 yearly.
C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
30 Bellevue Ave. Telephone 778.

HUPMOBILE
GUARANTEED FOR LIFE.
The Most Economical Cars in the World.
Runabout $750.
Torpedo Runabout $850.
Touring Car $900.
Coupe $1,100.
Licensed under Selden Patent
Open W. A. MAHER, Tel.
Evenings. 13 Farewell St. 971.

Lynch Brothers
Machinists
KINSLEY'S WHARF.
Our new machine shop is now fully equipped with machinery for carrying on a general machinist business. Inspection invited.
ENGINES and MACHINERY
Overhauled and Repaired.
Steam and Water Piping, etc.

If you wish to purchase or hire a
SLEIGH
—OR—
PUNG
It pays to get it at
LAWTON'S,
TOURO STREET.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
Do not forget that I have sleds for boys from 50c. up, sleds for girls from 50c. up, the Flexible Flyers from ... up, Skates for boys from 65c. up, skates for girls from 85c. up, a nickel plated Hockey Skate for only $1.00, Express Wagons from $1.00 up, wheel carts from 10c. up, wheelbarrows from 35c. up, Jack Knifes from 25c. up.
We shall have our usual and varied supply of natural and ... Wreaths, Trimming and Holly, which will arrive the 12th inst.
Kindly look my stock and prices over before you purchase.
H. L. DeBLOIS,
Telephone 988. 803 Broadway.

BLUE CRUSHED STONE.
Screened to size. Contractors for macadam roads and driveways. Path dressing a specialty. Steam roller for rent.
Peckham Bros. & Co.
Tel. 1539 P. O. Address Newport, R. I.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., December ..., and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Newport, R. I., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Forgings.—Sch. 3156: White ... Sch. 3157: War-head shells, ... tools, etc., for torpedo ... Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Newport, R. I., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 12-5-10.

DUCKWORTH CASE ON TRIAL.

Testimony to Show Sales of Liquor at Portsmouth Place.

Assistant Attorney General Makes Various Entries on Criminal Docket.

Judge Brown presided in the superior court this morning and criminal business occupied the forenoon.

The following were present for jury duty: Frank J. Brady, Thomas B. Sharp, James Donnelly, John W. Dorey, Robert L. Hawkins, James F. Reagan, Michael J. Butler, Timothy E. Hayes, Frank P. Gladding, Thomas J. Finn, John Allan, George E. Weaver, William F. Sullivan, George T. Buchanan, Frank Cooper, Michael Nardelli, J. Frank Albro of Newport; Henry C. Sherman, Charles Ritchie, Middletown; E. Clifton Negus, George F. Cottrell, William H. Simmons, Tiverton; Vernon A. Head, Jamestown; William F. Grinnell, Frederick P. Hicks, Portsmouth; John W. Hunt, Frederick W. C. Almy, Little Compton.

John C. Seabury and William O. Glazier were excused, Michael J. Walsh had not paid his tax, Edward J. Butler is a government employe, William Brewster was not served. The Block Island juror had not yet appeared.

Assistant Attorney General Cross went over the criminal docket, making various entries.

Nathaniel R. Dawley, a youth, was up for taking a ride on Harry Lawton's bicycle without leave. He pleaded guilty and was turned over to the probation officer.

Richard M. Healey, for assault with a razor, had Mr. Nolan for counsel (Mr. Nolan had such a cold that he could scarcely speak) and pleaded not guilty. It was said that the trouble was about a woman. Later defendant gave $100 bail, with Daniel J. Buckley as surety.

Malvina Bissonnette pleaded nolo to her indictment for keeping a nuisance. D. J. Buckley also went bail for her in $1,000, the case being continued for sentence.

Hiram Matterson was not present, but his lawyers, Messrs. Nolan and M. Sullivan, were. It is a case for larceny from the Jamestown boat and they thought it would not be called, being more than three years old. It was called and defendant and his surety, Samuel Smith, were defaulted and capias ordered. Witnesses were excused.

The case against Ernest Coggeshall was passed.

Levy Norbury's case went over to March. It will then be defaulted if he has not paid up.

Edward Barlow having died at the state farm, his case was stricken from the docket.

George Andrews's case went over to March. The expert who has been observing Andrews reports that he is insane.

Michael O'Brien and Constant Smith, his surety, were called and defaulted, and witnesses were excused.

Two scire facias cases against William Hindle having been settled, discontinuance was entered. Those of Daniel J. Buckley, Arthur N. Sheffield (2), Simeon T. Ball, Joseph H. Willis (2), Erastus Rose, Frank M. Mott, Jeremiah B. Allen and William H. Dodge, were also discontinued.

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Those of Patrick Sheehan and John Murphy had unusual entries—judgment for the state, by default, for $100 in each case; like entry was made in the cast of Patrick F. Rafferty.

The indictment against Richard Duckworth, for keeping a liquor nuisance in Portsmouth, was put on trial. Assistant Attorney General Cross and Mr. Nolan appeared for the state and Mr. Burdick for defendant. Jurors John Allan and Timothy E. Hayes, Newport; Henry C. Sherman, Middletown; James F. Reagan, Newport; William F. Grinnell, Portsmouth; Vernon A. Head, Jamestown; George E. Weaver, Newport; Charles Ritchie, Middletown; E. Clifton Negus and William H. Simmons, Tiverton; George T. Buchanan, Newport, and John W. Hunt, Little Compton, were the first 12 called. There were four challenges and Thomas J. Finn, Michael Nardelli of Newport, George F. Cottrell of Tiverton and Frank Cooper of Newport were called.

Mr. Cross explained the law. The indictment covers the period from 1908. Reputation—common talk—is evidence; also the presence of a bar and utensils, and the character of people frequenting the place. It is near Island Park. Defendant lived over the place.

John J. Corcoran of Portsmouth was the first witness. He is special constable to enforce the liquor law, appointed by the town council, before June, 1910. Used to go by there and observed the place, after his appointment. One of these times was Decoration day; saw men go in there.

June 4, about 7 or 8 p. m., he went in. Rufus Moore went also. Defendant was at a table. Some were playing cards. Defendant stepped forward. Defendant called for whiskey and defendant gave a drink of it to witness, and also one to Mr. Moore. The latter also bought a half pint of whiskey, which they took with him. It was paid for. Another day they went again, and secured drinks of whiskey, and some more in a bottle, from defendant. It was a large room, perhaps half as big as the court room. There were two bars and tables and chairs. The whiskey was taken from a large jug kept behind the bar; there were also bottles.

Witness and Mr. Moore also bought beer of Kay Duckworth, and drank it in the place; most everybody you met claimed defendant was selling liquor there. There was then no license in Portsmouth. The place was once burned down and defendant re-built it. Witness delivered three half pints of whiskey and three bottles marked beer to the state chemist.

In cross-examination witness said it was only the large number of the men which he noticed. "They appeared 'all right.' He supposed they went for a drink. Did not know whethere defendant carried on any business; could not say whether he was in the business of selling dogs. The year before this year there was license; has heard defendant had a license then.

After a short recess spare jurors were excused until 9:30 A. M. Thursday.

Mr. Burdick proceeded with his examination of Mr. Corcoran as to descriptions and definitions of counters and bars—liquor bars, lunch bars, etc. Witness said: "I drinked whiskey over it—I call it a bar." Witness was asked as to his drinking of whiskey and if he knew the taste of it. Then he told the details again of the buying of defendant. Witness paid 20 cents for two drinks of whiskey; his companion paid 25 cents for the half-pint.

Witness was down in that neighborhood about every evening. Saw no notoriously bad people in Duckworth's—heard no noises. June 11 witness bought more liquor of defendant, and brought it to the lower court. Got it yesterday from Clerk Kelly and took it to Providence. Witness had it sealed, and swears it would be impossible to break that seal and remake it as he had made it. It had not been broken.

In re-direct witness said that when defendant was arrested he said he would not go with the officers; he went into the house and tried to shut the officers out. They forced their way in. He said he was going to give up his business and go into the tin business; asked witness if he would give him his tin work. Witness said yes, and another of the party said yes. There was no sign of any other business in the place—no canned goods, no crackers.

Witness said he wore a wig, blacked his moustache, and changed his clothes, when he went to buy liquor at the place. He also went to Fall River, hired a wagon, put part of a bed, a bureau, baby carriage, etc., on it, and drove to Duckworth's. He went to Providence June 4 to be "fixed up." A lady fitted him to a wig and a barber blacked his moustache. He was also "fixed up" June 11. He went and asked where "John Gorham" lived. Kay Duckworth said he didn't know. Witness took the furniture to the Portsmouth railroad station and unloaded it there. Mr. Duckworth did not act as if he recognized witness. Met Mr. Moore in Fall River; first time he ever met him.

Clerk Kelley of the district court testified. The exhibits in this case were wrapped up and put away after the trial in the district court. They did not leave witness's possession until yesterday, when Officer Corcoran took them. They were locked in a cabinet.

Dr. Minot A. Steele of Portsmouth, 17 years practicing there, now in his second year as a member of the town council, testified. Portsmouth is no-license. Knows defendant; the common speech of people was that he was selling liquor there. Perhaps last June, defendant came to witness's house and said he was going to give up his business, and desired a license for his son Kay to keep an eating house there; he applied for such a license. Constables and citizens spoke of defendant as selling. It was talked of in the store.

Warren R. Sherman, member of the town council of Portsmouth for 12 or 13 years, was the next witness. It was the common speech of people that defendant sold liquor. Witness was never in the place but once. Has seen quite a number of men going in and coming out there Sundays, when he was passing or at he park. Does not know Mr. Duckworth's business. Some coming out of his place couldn't walk very straight. Heard no noises. Heard most everybody in the Mintwater Brook section speak of liquor being sold at Duckworth's.

John Levi Tallman, another member of the town council, since 1896, until last month, testified. Lives a mile and a half from Duckworth's place. Most everybody spoke of liquor being sold there. Visited his place once, after granting him a license in 1908. He said he was going to fix it up properly and run it right.

William Henry Tallman, police officer of Portsmouth for six or seven years, testified. Saw people going in and coming out of Duckworth's place; was in there himself. There was no disturbance. Some said they thought there was selling there. Witness couldn't tell whether men visited the place to buy dogs.

At 1 o'clock a recess to 2:15 was ordered.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Newport Camp, No. 7,677, Modern Woodmen of America, at its meeting Tuesday evening elected the following officers for the year beginning next month:

Venerable Consul—Jeremiah Duggan.
Past Consul—John W. Wood.
Worthy Advisor—Charles C. Clarke.
Clerk—Frank G. Kimball.
Banker—Charles F. Williams.
Escort—Francis J. Cling Mars.
Physicians—D. P. A. Jacoby, M. D., Henry Ecroyd, M. D.
Watchman—S. W. Johnson.
Sentry—William Freeborn.
Managers—For three years, David A. Lawton; for two years, Jonas Bergner; for one year, Gustaf T. F. Muller.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., at its annual meeting Tuesday evening elected the following officers for the new year:

Noble Grand—Samuel A. Curtis.
Vice Grand—Donald E. Spears.
Recording Secretary—Perry B. Dawley.
Financial Secretary—Allen C. Griffith.
Treasurer—Joseph B. Pike.
Trustees—George C. Lawton, Eugene Schreier, William H. Sisson.
Organist—George H. Stoddard.

Court Newport, No. 110, National Order of the Daughters of Isabella, Tuesday evening elected the following officers:

Grand Regent—Mrs. Mary J. Palmer.
Vice Grand Regent—Mrs. Nellie Collins.
Prophetess—Miss Alice M. Harrington.
Monitor—Miss Annie Bric.
Financial Secretary—Miss Bessie Shea.
Treasurer—Mrs. Katherine A. Kelly.
Historian—Mrs. Helen Anthony.
Trustees, for two years—Mrs. Anna Hughes, Mrs. Margaret Schneider.
Inside Sentinel—Mrs. Nellie Palmer.
Organist—Miss Bessie Faerber.
Lecturer—Mrs. Mary Martin.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Arthur Griffin, formerly of this city, is here for a few days.

—The lunch wagons are permanently located, as usual, after a snowstorm.

—The contract for repairing the engine and shafting of steamer Captain Drum has been awarded to Lynch Brothers, machinists.

—William S. Slocum, president of the Rhode Island branch of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, is attending the annual meeting of the club in Providence today.

—The Petty Officers' Club will have its annual dinner at the United States Hotel Thursday evening, plates being set for 100. An orchestra will be in attendance and there will be speeches, music, etc.

—The stand pipe for filling watering carts at the corner of Bellevue avenue and Pelham street burst this morning, and some water was lost before the water company's emergency gang appeared and made repairs.

—An overflowing expansion tank at the home of Benjamin Easton on Broadway this morning caused the rising of steam in the cold air, which was mistaken for smoke. Chemical 1 and Hose 4 responded to a still alarm.

—F. E. Beardsley and A. H. Walter of Boston, George Washburn of Philadelphia, George F. Stone of New Haven, F. J. Collins of Philadelphia and W. E. Lace, T. B. Goode and J. W. Cohen of New York are registered at the Perry House.

OFFICIAL COUNT BEGUN.

First Ward Shows Many Changes, But None Likely to Affect the Result.

The aldermen, or a part of them, met this morning to count the votes cast Tuesday and started with the First ward. When a recess was taken for dinner, about 12:45, the count of the city ticket in the three districts of that ward had been completed. There were minor changes, the most noticeable of which were for School Committee Mr. MacLeod lost a total of 15 votes, 9 in the first district, 6 in the second and no change in the third. Father Reddy gained 14 votes in the First district, his count for the other two being the same as that of the moderators. This made a total gain for Father Reddy of 28 and came close to doubling the lead he had over Mr. MacLeod.

The following will show the totals of changes made in the vote of the ward, the three districts being bunched:

Mayor—Boyle gained 5, Burdick lost 7.

School Committee—Barker gained 3, Covell gained 2, Doherty gained 6, Jones lost 1, MacLeod lost 15, Reddy gained 13, Stevens remained the same, thought he gained in one and lost in another.

Alderman, 1—Albro lost 7, Carr gained 1, Stacy lost 1.

Alderman 2—Clarke lost 1, Mumford lost 1, Shepley remained the same, thought he gained in one and lost in another.

Alderman, 3—Mahoney lost 2, Sherman lost 1, Sisson not changed.

Alderman, 4—Allan lost 11, Leddy lost 3.

Alderman, 5—Anthony lost 1, Hammond lost 1, Kelly gained 2, McLeish lost 2.

When the board re-assembled Alderman Mahoney was able to join them and the count of the Representative Council was begun.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

The deed for the sale of the McClellan cottage on Walcott avenue to Mr. Lyman Tiffany of Washington has been offered for record.

A number of Jamestown witnesses in the State vs. Matterson case attended the court in Newport today. As the case was defaulted, they were not detained long.

There was no morning session of the schools today, on account of the badly drifted condition of the roads. The snow was so light that quick work was done in making them passable and an afternoon session was held.

Captain and Mrs. G. H. Carr sailed Tuesday morning from New York for Europe.

The local and New York mails were late today and are being taken to Newport on the Conanicut, the usual launch being out of commission.

Mr. P. J. McCafferty left last evening for Ireland, for a short stay.

Mr. Max Schade is confined to his home on West Narragansett avenue by illness.

A quantity of furniture was shipped to the island from Boston Tuesday by automobile truck. The two men in charge made a fairly good start with the machine in spite of the storm, but conditions were so bad at night and this morning that they did not care to venture a trip back, fearing to become stalled in the drifts, and the machine has been put up in a garage to await better road conditions. The men returned to Boston this morning by train.

In spite of the weather conditions the Parish Aid whist was held at the home of Mrs. J. C. Tefft on Clinton avenue, with a good attendance. Master Elijah Anthony and Miss Bessie Brown won the prizes. Refreshments were served.

FRONTIER CELEBRATION PICTURES AT THE STAR THEATRE.

The management of The Star Theatre promises a complete change of program, 5,000 feet of feature pictures being shown. The Cowboy and Indian Frontier celebration at Cheyenne, Wyo., will be exhibited on a film 3,000 feet long. The Star is the only authorized theatre in this city which can show these. They show western life as it was, including cowboys and cowgirls riding wild bucking broncos, fancy ride and pistol-shooting, bulldogging wild steers, riding bucking mules and wild buffaloes, Indian war dances and Roosevelt is also seen in daring and extraordinary feats. The program will also contain a comedy.

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No matter which style or size you seek, here is a fresh stock of fine fitting, good wearing Rubber Footwear to choose from.

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Ladies' Button Overshoes	2.25
Ladies' 3 Buckle Overshoes	2.50
Ladies' 2 Buckle Overshoes	1.75
Misses' 2 Buckle Overshoes	1.50
Children's 2 Buckle Overshoes	1.25
Boys' 2 Buckle Arctics	1.75
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Men's Short Boots	$4.00 & 4.25
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When you patronize an establishment which is the leader in its line. For quantity enables any taste to find its proper vent. And price makes the getting of them so easy that they sell at sight.

Dolls! Dolls!

All the new that's good, and all the good that's now. All our special lines are our own importation, and quite unlike any you will see elsewhere. In **style, durability and finish,** each one a beauty and a perfect dream of itself that appeals to the purchaser; the stock also includes the most desirable of the domestic dolls. Remember it is not what you pay, it's what you get for what you pay.

Bisque Dolls, jointed, with flowing hair 5c and 10c.

Full jointed and moving eyes 25c, 59c, $1.25

Kid Body Dolls, 12 inch, with long flowing hair, shoes and stockings, 25c

Kid Body Dolls, 16 in., full jointed, long flowing hair, moving eyes, shoes and stockings 59c.

Kid Body Doll, 23-in., full jointed, long hair, moving eyes with eye lashes, shoes and stockings 95c

Baby Land Doll, Most durable Rag Doll, Sailor Boy, Red Riding Hood, Golf Girl, Farm Boy, Bo Peep, Dutch Boy,

Baby Dolls, Topsy Turvy, for 25c, 50c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00 to $5.00.

Eskimo Dolls for 59c, 73c, 95c.

Fine Jointed Dolls, our importation, full jointed, bisque head, with real hair, the best that can be made 95c, $1.25 $1.49, $1.73, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50 up to $10.00.

Kestnes Boy Dolls, full jointed, fine bisque head with short hair, a real boy, $1.25, $1.50, $1.73, $2.25 to $3.00.

Fine French Dressed Dolls, Costumes all up-to-date, the latest, 25c, 49c, 73c, 95c, $1.25, $1.49, $1.73, $1.90, $2.25, $2.50, $2.73 to $10.00.

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Kid Body Doll, extra quality hair stuffed, full jointed, moving eyes, shoes and stockings, $1.73 to $2.50.

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The FOUR MUSICAL MANDORAS, Spectacular Singing and Changes, with Musical Accompaniment.
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Matinees 2:15 to 4.
Evenings 7 to 8:30, 8:30 to 10.

FIRST GRAND

MASQUERADE BALL

GIVEN BY

Ladies' Auxiliary of the L. O. S. B.,

MASONIC HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,

MUSIC BY McCLOSKEY'S ORCHESTRA
Three Prizes Given. Tickets 50c.

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Given by Karl Lodge, No. 59, Order of Vasa, Music Hall, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8, 1910. Kalquist's Orchestra. Dancing 8:30 to 1:00.

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For Benefit of Fund of First Baptist Church Sunday School, In the Vestry of the Church,

Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M

Candy, cake and coffee on sale. Tickets 10c.

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Woman's Exchange, Washington Sq.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9.
Every variety of articles suitable for Xmas Gifts.
Dainty Negligees, Porto Rico Baskets, Auto Caps, Bags and Aprons in every style, Bed Slippers, Dolls, Doll Beds, Puzzles, Dinner Cards, etc.
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THE NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS

THE REGINA PNEUMATIC CLEANER,

Model B,

is the most efficient and satisfactory portable cleaner ever made. It is electrically operated, and by its use all dirt, dust and other foreign substances are quickly and thoroughly removed from carpets, rugs, hardwood floors, walls, curtains, upholstered furniture, blankets, mattresses, clothing, etc.

Among its many advantages is the principle of the **Double Pump,** which has helped to make the Regina **Hand-Operated** cleaner the most satisfactory machine of its kind on the market.

Model A and B machine may be seen at

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Whether you spend little or much for Christmas, it is important that your gifts should have lasting value.

Christmas prices are lower than at other seasons here, because our larger purchases give us bigger discounts.

The quality of everything in this store makes it a worthy gift, whether the price you pay is large or small.

The entire range of your family needs is covered by the articles you find here, whether they be big needs or little.

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A Bookcase,
A Roll-Top Desk,
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A Box Couch.

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The NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS

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HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

This store's best service has been organized to make holiday shopping this year the most satisfactory in its history—safe, prompt, convenient and comfortable.

Our preparations for this season of gift giving have been made on a more extensive scale. More complete and more practical—a holiday store full of gift things.

The great assortments are in splendid condition and in all lines stocks are thoroughly ready. Your holiday shopping will be doubly a pleasure if done now, before the crowds come, and especially when executed early in the mornings—when you can take your own time in buying.

Shop Early.

Buy your Christmas presents early—early in the day and early in December. That will be your biggest gift of the holidays to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery wagons.

The King-McLeod Co.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.
Published every afternoon except Sunday.

Office 207 Thames Street.
T. T. Pitman, Proprietor.
A Profit Sharing Paper.

News $6.00 a year. 12 cents a week.
Journal and Weekly News $2 a year.

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Copies of the Daily News two weeks old three cents extra for each month or part of a month. Copies of the Newport Journal and Weekly News, one month old five cents extra for each month or part of a month.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed fifty-two changes a year. Legal notices, auction sales, amusements, cards, wants, and lost and found are not included in space contract.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910.

EXCLUSIVE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE FOR NEWPORT.

TEN PAGES.

NEWPORT'S MISTAKE.

The Daily News is free to confess that the result of the municipal election is a disappointment. It believed, and still believes, that the administration of Mayor Boyle has not been for the best interests of the city, that there has not been a proper enforcement of law and that this conduct of affairs has been such as to cultivate a disrespect for ordinances and statutes. It believed, and still believes, that the city should avail itself of the services in the Representative Council of men who are by education and world knowledge excellently fitted to be of use in that capacity, who are not in the least self-seeking, but are willing to devote a considerable part of their leisure to the public service. Newport has several men of this class among her citizens, and most other places would hail them as a valuable asset. Newport is the poorer in her material interests by the defeat of such men. By this action the city has shown its provincialism, and there should be a departure from such a position.

While expressing these regrets. The News will give its most hearty support, as it has in the past, to every act of the incoming administration which shall be for the well-being of the community.

AGAINST CONSERVATION.

The governor of Alaska objects to the withdrawal of coal lands from exploitation. This might have been expected. In all the states and territories where there are public lands the universal desire is to have all the natural resources developed at once. Everybody is anxious to make all he can now, and like the orator in the anecdote does not see why he should do anything for posterity; what has posterity done for him?

The whole public sentiment in the public land states is favorable to anything which will immediately bring capital and labor into the states. Evasions or violations of the land laws are regarded indulgently, for they draw people in, or help the people who are in to make money or to secure possession of something out of which they hope to make money. Cut the forests down; the work employs men and the sale of the lumber brings money into the state. Let anybody obtain control of the coal mines; he will hire men to dig coal and the coal will be sold and bring in money, and some of it will be spent in the state or territory. Perhaps the corporations which secures large tracts of coal-bearing land will not attempt to develop all of it; it will probably be careful not to over-stock the market and will keep much of the coal land idle; it will practice conservation on its own account.

Of course the policy of the government does not contemplate keeping the coal locked up in the soil, but there is a pretty general conviction that valuable coal lands would better be kept till they can be sold for something like what they are worth, or till arrangements can be made for leasing them on conditions which will require the lessees to work them or give up their claims. The conservation policy does not contemplate the saving of all natural resources for the future, but their disposition on terms which will secure some of the profits for the community as a whole, present and future, and not allow a few speculators or big corporations to seize it all. This is too slow for the governors and people who desire booms right off.

TEACHING FOREIGNERS THROUGH THEIR CHILDREN.

It is continually being proved that one of the greatest and probably indeed the greatest agency for the amalgamation and civilization of those who come to this country from so many different shores is the public school. It is constantly putting forth its influence upon the children, and it is distinctly with the children that the most hopeful work can be and is being done for changing foreigners into American citizens. It is for this reason that the public schools in a city like New York are adopting such a varied curriculum, it being from time to time appreciated that new work can be done through them for the betterment in every way of those who come here as strangers to language, customs and every other condition of life, and must be converted to the use of the language and led to adopt the customs and manners of this country. It is coming more and more to be realized by educators that the duty of the schools in a large city filled with men, women and children of almost every race on the face of the earth is more than that of teaching the rudiments of an education and that it must take up as a part of its legitimate work the teaching of everything which pertains to the making of good citizenship.

It is this new conception of the duties of the public schools of a big city with a large foreign population which has led to the establishment of civic centres, social headquarters in or near the public school buildings, so that these people may come to regard the schools as centres for learning the language and all else which will help transform crude foreigners into well-meaning and well-behaving citizens of the new land to which they have come. This is desirable not simply for the interest thus aroused among the older people in the schools for their own good, but also that these new-comers may appreciate the fact that it is the schools which will make their children like the other children with whom they associate under school influences, and able as are those others to make their way in the new world which they have chosen as their place of residence.

One of the best of the influences which are being exerted among the children of this class in the public schools is the teaching of the proper care of those younger than themselves, the infants and small brothers and sisters in their families. This is done in an admirable way, and though a few years ago it would hardly have been accepted as a proper work for the schools it is now recognized as one of the most important lines of instruction given, when its effect upon the rising generation of young foreigners and through them upon future generations is considered. It is the children naturally who learn new ideas and acquire new thoughts most readily, and so it is through them that the care of the home and the children is taught most effectively. These children adopt the instruction with delightful eagerness and there is keen rivalry among them for the approval of the teachers, because of the condition of the little ones they bring with them to the schools at the proper time for inspection, as to the results achieved in carrying out the directions given for the care of the babies.

Such work as this is extremely hopeful, for it is with a class which learns quickly and takes great pride in the instruction, and already marked improvement has been in evidence in the condition of the small children in the tenement districts, where this sort of work is done in connection with the public schools. There is need of more such effort in behalf of the babies and the homes of that class, not only in the larger cities but every place where there are large numbers of foreigners. Infant mortality is one of the serious conditions in the homes of the poor, especially among those who are strangers to the ways of American life, and it is of the utmost importance that efforts should be made to reduce this to the minimum. It is being found that the best agency for accomplishing this result is the public school, through instruction of the children there as to the proper care of little ones.

BERTHS AND PROFITS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering whether the offer of the Pullman company to reduce the charges for upper berths 20 per cent the minimum to be $1.25, is sufficient. It might be assisted in reaching a conclusion by a contemplation of what the stock brokers call "melons" cut by the company.

Early this year the Pullman company made a stock dividend of $20,000,000. Twelve years ago the company had a capital of $36,000,000, a sum which may or may not have been paid for by the holders. The stock amounts now to $120,000,000, and except that $36,000,000, and about $20,000,000 issued to acquire the Wagner company and be rid of a competitor, the shareholders have paid nothing for the stock.

In August, 1898, it declared a cash dividend, in addition to the regular annual dividend, of 20 per cent. That did not increase the capitalization but gave the shareholders an extra $7,000,000 or more. In November it made a stock dividend of 50 per cent, raising the capital to $54,000,000. Later it issued $20,000,000 of stock to buy out the Wagner company. Four years ago it issued a stock dividend of 36 per cent, raising the capitalization to $100,000,000. In February it distributed another $20,000,000 of stock. It had then ten millions of surplus. It has long paid regular annual dividends of eight per cent and its shares are regarded as so safe an investment that they are quoted well on toward 200.

Besides eight per cent a year the shareholders have had an xtra cash dividend of more than $7,000,000 and stock dividends of $64,000,000, all in the past dozen years. The railroads over which the Pullman cars are operated make no such profits and one would suppose that the company ought either to reduce its charges to travelers or help the railroads out of that condition of impecuniosity which they are urging as a reason why they should be allowed to increase their charges to shippers. Of course the company will not do either unless compelled.

DELAYING THE COUNT.

The News goes to considerable expense and its employes to considerable labor, each election day to secure the returns and give them publicity at the earliest possible moment consistent with careful tabulating and figuring. In doing this the paper believes it is filling a public demand, and hence when ward officials delay their count, as was apparently the case Tuesday night, they should understand that it is not The News which they are discommoding, but the taxpayers of the city, of whom the ward officials are but the servants with a bit of brief authority at handsome pay. Undoubtedly other men can be found who are better qualified for these offices, and who would be pleased to accommodate the public if elected.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer's estimates for the naval establishment next year show a saving of $5,000,000, as compared with the appropriations for the current year. On account of this economizing several meritorious projects must be temporarily abandoned, and these include a movement to establish a naval dry dock in Narragansett bay. President Taft and Secretary Meyer are more interested now in giving up some of the naval stations already in existence than in establishing others, and there is apparently little chance this year for the Rhode Island project.

President Taft's message received no more consideration in Congress than those of former Presidents, although it considered many subjects and urged important legislation—among other things, that it is time to stop legislation relative to regulating corporations and ascertain the effect of a real execution of the laws already existing. It is said that, because of the general feeling that only appropriation bills will receive attention during the short session of Congress, the recommendations of the President command less attention than under other circumstances.

Secretary Meyer proposes the closing and disposing of the naval stations at New Orleans, Pensacola, New London, Sackett's Harbor, Port Royal, San Juan, Culebra and Cavite. If the others are as useless as the New London station, the Secretary is right in recommending that they be abolished. The average yearly cost of these stations for the past few years has been $1,672,673, and Secretary Meyer says that little useful work has been performed in them.

It is a pity that the young women of Pasadena could not have kept their social preferences to themselves, and not add fuel to the international embers. If the people of the Pacific coast are not more discreet than they have been heretofore, they may involve this country in difficulty with Japan from which all the diplomacy at Washington cannot save us.

Clark Burdick's friends made a strong fight for his election and he has the consolation of knowing that he materially reduced Mayor Boyle's plurality of a year ago and made a fine stand against perhaps the best vote-getter Newport ever had.

Governor-elect Foss of Massachusetts has returned from Washington and will renew his campaign against the re-election of Senator Lodge, which he says is the most important issue which must soon be settled."

Mayor Ashley of New Bedford is in the class with Mayor Boyle of Newport in long-continued service as chief executive officer. He was re-elected Tuesday for his fourteenth term.

The snowstorm reached from Newport westward to New York, but did not amount to much in Massachusetts. Boston did not have anything worth mentioning.

The election of Father Reddy to the School Committee was very nearly a foregone conclusion, under the circumstances of his nomination and canvass.

Rochester, N. H., presents the unique case of a mayor re-elected without a single vote in opposition.

Apparently it is not time for a change just yet, but it will come some time, and perhaps soon.

It always seems pleasanter after a storm.

FOR THE HUMANE CAUSE.

Emperor William Requested to Have Perfect Horses Depicted in Public Statues.

Emperor William of Germany, has been formally and respectfully requested to desist from permitting sculptors to embody his likeness in bronze as a sovereign who countenances horses with docked tails.

The news became public when John Grosgobauer of Paterson, N. J., president of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gave out a letter he was recently moved, while in Germany, to address to the emperor on seeing an equestrian statue which stands at the entrance to the new railroad bridge in Cologne on the Rhine.

"Having the humane cause warmly at heart, I decided to call Your Majesty's attention," wrote Grosgobauer, "to the docked tail of the otherwise beautiful horse. Your Majesty is no doubt aware that the docking of the horse's tail constitutes one of the worst cruelties practiced on the dumb beasts. In my humble opinion it would be a mistake to leave the statue in its present shape. A beautiful long tail might possibly be put in the place of the present stump. Such an alteration would not only add much to the beauty of the statue but would also stop adverse criticism regarding Your Majesty's feeling toward the humane cause."

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NEWPORT BAKERY.

THE STATE'S FARM PRODUCTS.

Conservation Commission Making Inquiry as to Prices and the Amount Imported.

The state conservation commission has taken steps to learn the amount of various farm products imported into the state. With that end in view. the various transportation agencies are to be interviewed in the hope of ascertaining the approximate amount of food products entering the state in the course of the last year. Inquiry will also be made regarding the price that the farmer obtains for principal kinds of products and the prices at which the same are sold at retail.

The inquiry the commission has made in the various farming towns of the state has brought out the common comment on the part of the agriculturists that the farmer doesn't get enough money after his transportation charges are paid to recompense him for the cost of raising the product. It is thought, however, that this should be the case with the local growers, when evidently some profit at least must accrue to those farmers of Iowa or Oregon who send similar products thousands of miles to this market.

Many interesting things have been heard by the agents of the commission in the course of their preliminary investigations. In several of the towns in the western and northwestern parts of the state the investigators felt that they were regarded with grave suspicion, as persons prying into the private affairs which should be kept sacred from intrusion. It required several days of industrious effort to convince the inhabitants that the inquiry was required for a beneficient purpose.

The map which is being prepared under the direction of Professor Brown, superintendent of the natural resource survy, will indicate in colors the varying character of all the land in the state. At the present he has Providence county and a portion of Kent county practically complete. Many hundreds of samples of soil have been collected and analyzed, and the various hues of the kaleidoscopic map will indicate at a glance how much of the land in any given section is devoted to agriculture, to forest land, to rocks or merely to brushland and waste places. The yellow patches which stand for cultivated land are by no means as numerous as the conservation commission thinks they ought to be.

Professor Brown's belief, based upon his investigation, is that many of the most prosperous farms in the state are adjoined or surrounded by great unworked areas entirely suited to successful agriculture. Thousands of acres are of the old "pasture type," now grown up in scrub-oak and bull-briers. The most reasonable explanation seems to be that pessimism has become the fashion in the rural districts, and that the farming spirit has almost departed from certain sections of Rhode Island.

Vinton I. Reynolds of Pawtuxet, who has been employed by the commission to act as a special agent in connection with the enumeration of unutilized farms or agricultural lands which are for sale or to lease and are in condition for immediate occupancy, reported that the card index which he has prepared included about 850 such properties throughout the state. In making up this list, which is not yet quite complete, Mr. Reynolds has interviewed the town clerks and boards of assessors of nearly every town, and has spent considerable time chatting with the inhabitants in rural post-offices and other public gathering places. He is strongly of the opinion that a group of energetic farmers transplanted to every town could make a good living and something of a bank account besides. He spoke of the difficulty of obtaining farm labor as one of the most serious obstacles and the difficulty of the small farmer who endeavors to do his work, unaided, in competition with the man who can hire three or four helpers, for the product of a farm increases with additional help in a ratio much faster than the multiple of the laborers.

In regard to the frequent criticism that the soil is too poor to make farming pay in Rhode Island, Mr. Reynolds stated his belief that it was more profitable to take soil that is absolutely negative in a thickly populated state like this, with the markets close at hand, than the deepest and the richest soil at some point 2,000 miles away.

Under the auspices of the bureau of industrial statistics, the entire market situation is to be looked into, and inquiry made as to the price which farmers are able to get in their own market, in contrast with the returns which are to be secured in Hartford, New Bedford, Worcester, Boston and other near-by cities. The first bulletin to be issued by the commission will contain a list of the improved farms which are procurable, but the enumerators will proceed upon a further inquiry to determine the amount of unimproved land which in the opinion of various experts at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station and at Brown University ought to be improved and made to contribute to the solution of the problem of living in Rhode Island.

INSTRUCTION.

Second Special Course for Farmers.
Rhode Island State College,
Dec. 27, 28, 29 and 30.
Topics for Discussion—
Feeding and Housing of the Cow.
Corn, Potatoes and Alfalfa.
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Six weeks' Poultry Course begins January 4, 1911.
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HOWARD EDWARDS, President,
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In Newport, Tuesdays, beginning Dec. 13th. For terms, etc., apply at Plummer's Music Store.

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CITY OF NEWPORT.
NOTICE.
All persons who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport are notified to present them on or before **Thursday, Dec. 15th, 1910, to the Department for which they were contracted.**
F. N. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

ANOTHER TERM OF DIAZ.

[New York Tribune.]

The enemies of Porfirio Diaz were recently proclaiming that he would not be permitted to enter upon his eighth term of office as president of Mexico, while even many of his friends feared that such might be the case and regretted that in any event the closing years of his administration seemed certain to be clouded by a grave uprising of the people against his rule. This was the aspect of affairs ten days ago. Yet last week the veteran statesman and soldier was peacefully inducted into office for another constitutional term with the good will and support of the overwhelming mass of the Mexican nation, and there is today a reassurance of his serving out this eighth period in the presidency with honor to himself and profit to the republic, subject only, of course, to the inevitable vicissitudes to which a man of more than 80 years is increasingly subject.

It is not necessary to agree with the enthusiastic biographer who has pronounced President Diaz the greatest man whom the nineteenth century produced in order to perceive that he is one of the really great men of the world. Otherwise, he could not have done his great work and could not stand where he stands today. It cannot be denied, either, that his career has been marked by occasional regrettable incidents, or at least by acts which are not commendable from our point of view and which could not be approved in our circumstances. The same may be said of every great ruler. Not our point of view and our conditions, but those of their own lands and times provide the standard by which such men are to be judged, and when thus measured Porfirio Diaz is found to be of heroic stature.

It is, some persons say, a shocking thing for one man to have been President of Mexico for 30 years. But what of the years before? In the 55 years between O'Donohue and Diaz that unhappy country had two emperors, a regent, and 52 presidents or directors, and if there were three consecutive years in which the land was free from civil war there is no record of the fact. If Mexico would not be orderly, honest and progressive without the autocracy of Diaz, then by all means it should have had that autocracy. That government is best which best promotes the welfare of the people, and judged by that rule the government of Diaz is immeasurably the best that Mexico has ever had.

THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS.

[Springfield Republican.]

An interesting old man died in the hospital at Appenzell, Switzerland, recently, well off in the goods of the world after having been a pauper, and before that a rich man. But riches were only means to an end with Jean Henri Durant, founder of the Red Cross, winner of the Nobel peace prize, humanitarian, helpless paralytic and author of "Un Souvenir de Solferino." It was this book, the outpouring of a heart torn by the bloody sights of the most desperate field of the war between Austria and France and Sardinia, that set the world thinking of Durant's idea to ameliorate human suffering, an idea inspired by the noble work of Florence Nightingale in the war hospitals of the Crimea.

Durant was born in Switzerland in 1828, the son of French Hugenots, who fled to the little republic to avoid persecution. They were a well-to-do family, important in educational and governmental activities, and at an early age the lad began to take interest in the good of his fellows. He sought to form an international society of samaritans. He did not meet with much success. Later he traveled through the Mediterranean countries and spent his time in writing ethnographic monographs from the material he found. Also he wrote a volume directed against slavery in this country. When Napoleon started to free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," Durant decided to emulate the example of Miss Nightingale, fitted out a small corps of surgeons and nurses and started for the front.

The carnage at Solferino proved how inadequate his preparations were, the terrors of the battlefield photographed themselves on his mind, and he wrote his book. His dream was to make the wounded and their helpers non-combatants by international law. Hardly had the war closed before Napoleon III and MacMahon granted him audiences to explain his ideas. He undertook to make a journey to the courts of Europe, at his own expense, and explain his plan and get aid. He was greeted with derision by some, others lent willing ears. Then the Society of Public Utility, a local organization at Geneva, consented to take up the matter, and came to the conclusion that results could only be obtained by international discussion. Fourteen governments were represented at the conference, which convened in 1863.

OLD CITY HALL NOVELTY SHOP.
Ash Cans with cover, $1.19.
Oil Heaters $2.50, $2.75, $3.50.
Gas Radiators $2.00, $2.25, $3.00.
A number of small Heating Stoves to sell at cost. A bargain.
Horse Blankets at very reasonable prices. A large stock of Paint at cost.
Daniel E. Sullivan.
Tel. 565.

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN.
There will be a meeting FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at the Middletown Town Hall, at 8 o'clock.
Per order Chester A. Carr, Secretary and Treasurer.

The H. L. Marsh Co.
GLUTEN, AJAX
AND OTHER
HIGH-GRADE FEEDS.
Our Scratch Feed is the BEST—not "just as good."

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Unsettled, probably snow late tonight or Thursday; moderate variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm of yesterday and last night has moved from the Middle Atlantic coast northeastward, and this morning is central off the New England coast south of Nova Scotia. The snowfall in New England was confined to moderate amounts in the southern portion. This morning the weather is generally clear over the country except light snow flurries in the Lake region. The barometer is lower over New England and the provinces and there is a moderate depression over the Lake region. Over the remainder of the country the pressure is moderately high. The temperature in New England at 8 a. m. ranged from 8 degrees below in parts of Vermont to about 18 above on the coast. At New York it was 20, Washington 28, Charleston 32, Jacksonville 34, St. Louis 20, Chicago 26, St. Paul 8, Des Moines 16, Kansas City 20, Denver 26 San Diego 52, San Francisco 50 and Portland, Oregon 48.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	2 h
Temperature	23	29	33
Barometer	29.80	29.83	29.84
Wind	N	N W	N W
Weather	Clear'g	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Sun rises	6 h 59 m
Sun sets	4 h 15 m
Moon sets	9 h 22 m
Day's length	9 h 16 m
Day's decrease	5 h 58 m
High water ....11 h 18 m;	— h — m

THURSDAY DECEMBER 8.

Sun rises	7 h 00 m
Sun sets	4 h 15 m
Moon sets	10 h 31 m
Day's length	9 h 15 m
Day's decrease	5 h 59 m
High water ....12 h 06 m;	12 h 14 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Sun rises	7 h 01 m
Sun sets	4 h 15 m
Moon sets	11 h 44 m
Day's length	9 h 14 m
Day's decrease	6 h 00 m
High water ....1 h 02 m;	1 h 13 m

Moon's Phases.
First Quarter, Dec. 9, 3 h 09 m, P. M.
Full Moon, Dec. 16, 6 h 06 m, A. M.
Last Quarter, Dec. 23 1 h 14 m, P. M.
New Moon, Dec. 31, 11 h 22 m, A. M.

NEW TODAY.

[Only first insertions listed here.]

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Pears' Soap	7
Wanted—Rooms	9
Lost—Fur Laprobe	9
Bargains in Stoves	9
For Rent—Tenement	9
P. T. Bailey—Fertilizer	7
W. K. Covell—Cut Glass	8
For Sale—Portland Cutter	9
Proposals for Naval Supplies	4
Wanted—Girl for Housework	9
Walsh Bros.—Christmas Gifts	5
Music Hall—Social and Dance	5
A & P. Tea Co.—Cracker Sale	3
Star Theatre—Feature Pictures	5
A. C. Titus Co.—"Tis Finished"	1
Blaine—Pendants and Necklaces	5
Bon Ton Millinery—Special Sale	7
Geo. E. Vernon & Co.—Novelties	1
B. F. Downing, 3d—Rubbers, etc.	5
W. E. Brightman—Cottage for Sale	1
Marlborough Market—Grape Fruit	1
The E. A. Brown Co.—Eggs Lower	1
Cit. Asso. of Middletown—Meeting	4

TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED, CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE. ADVERTISERS ON YEARLY CONTRACTS ARE ALLOWED TO CHANGE MATTER ONCE A WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

FOR RENT.
Stable off Barney Street.
Stable on Elizabeth Court.
HERBERT L. DYER.
182 Bellevue Avenue.
Branch Office, 64 Broadway.

FIRE
MARINE
LIFE
PLATE GLASS
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
AUTOMOBILE
STEAM-BOILER
INSURANCE.
Lowest Rates.
Reliable Companies.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Insurance and Real Estate,
183 Thames Street.

TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

POLICE COMMISSION.
November 25, 1910.

Liquor Licenses.

Application for license to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors, has been made by the following persons or firm.

Macomber & Welch, 87 Main St., Corner of Hooper St.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session at their office Town Hall, Tiverton, R. I., on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1910, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., when persons interested may be heard, for or against granting said application.

Bonds to be filed on day of hearing.
By order of the Board.
JOHN A. WILCOX, Clerk.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that from this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Gerda Nordstrom or by any other person than myself.
CHARLES NORDSTROM.
Dec. 1, 1910.

Small Cottage, on Corner Lot, Broadway District.
For Sale - - - $4,500
This cottage contains 6 rooms, bath, etc., hot water heating, set tubs. It is in perfect order, and is worth more than is asked for it.
This price will only be accepted if sale made immediately.
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, 122 Bellevue Ave.

BORN.

ERICKSON—In this city, [illegible] son to Mr. and Mrs. Alex [illegible]

DIED.

NUNES—Suddenly, in this city, [illegible] inst., Antone Nunes, aged [illegible]

GILL—In this city, Dec. 5, 1910, [illegible] residence, 21 Hall avenue, [illegible] Gill. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 8, at [illegible] M., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at St. Columba's Cemetery.
New York papers please copy.

NICHOLS—At Poughkepsie, N. Y., [illegible] inst., Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Desire B. Nichols.
Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 15 Rhode Island avenue, tomorrow, 8th inst., at 12:30 [illegible] Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at Fall River, Mass.

JOHN S. LANGLEY, Undertaking,
16 Franklin Street.
FRED'K E. LANGLEY, Mgr.
Telephones 379-1113.

SAMUEL W. MARSH,
Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer.
101 Thames Street.
Night calls answered from residence, 25 Cranston Ave. Office Tel. 923, Res. 1370.

FOR SALE.
Large Estate—Near Touro Park. House is in excellent condition, has all improvements; over 10,000 sq. ft. of land. Exceptionally desirable for dentist or physician. Liberal loan to right party.

FOR RENT.
Hill District, Cottage, 9 rooms, all improvements; good yard. $[illegible] yearly.
C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
30 Bellevue Ave. Telephone 771.

HUPMOBILE
GUARANTEED FOR LIFE.
The Most Economical Cars in the World.
Runabout $750.
Torpedo Rudabout $850.
Touring Car $900.
Coupe $1,100.
Licensed under Selden Patent.
Open W. A. MAHER, Tel.
Evenings. 13 Farewell St. 971.

Lynch Brothers
Machinists
KINSLEY'S WHARF.
Our new machine shop is now fully equipped with machinery for carrying on a general machinist business. Inspection invited.
ENGINES and MACHINERY
Overhauled and Repaired.
Steam and Water Piping, etc.

If you wish to purchase or hire a
SLEIGH
—OR—
PUNG
It pays to get it at
LAWTON'S,
TOURO STREET.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
Do not forget that I have sleds for boys from 50c. up, sleds for girls from 50c. up, the Flexible Flyers from [illegible] up, Skates for boys from 65c. up, Skates for girls from 85c. up, a nice [illegible] plated Hockey Skate for only [illegible] Express Wagons from $1.00 up, [illegible] wheel carts from 10c. up, wheelbarrows from 35c. up, Jack Knifes from 25c. up.
We shall have our usual and [illegible] supply of natural and artificial Wreaths, Trimming and Holly, which will arrive the 12th inst.
Kindly look my stock and prices over before you purchase.
H. L. DeBLOIS,
Telephone 983. 808 Broadway.

BLUE CRUSHED STONE.
Screened to size. Contractors for macadam roads and driveways. Park dressing a specialty. Steam roller for rent.
Peckham Bros. & Co.
Tel. 1359 P. O. Address Newport, R. I.

PROPOSALS will be received [illegible] Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, [illegible] Department, Washington, [illegible] 10 o'clock A. M., December [illegible] publicly opened immediately [illegible] ter, to furnish at the Naval [illegible] Station, Newport, R. I., a [illegible] naval supplies, as follows: [illegible] Forgings.—Sch. 3156: White [illegible] Sch. 3157: War-head shells, [illegible] tools, etc. For torpedo [illegible] tions for proposals should [illegible] schedules desired by number [illegible] proposals will be furnished [illegible] plication to the navy pay office, [illegible] port, R. I., or to the Bureau. T. J. [illegible] IE, Paymaster-General, U. S. N. [illegible]

DUCKWORTH CASE ON TRIAL.

Testimony to Show Sales of Liquor at Portsmouth Place.

Assistant Attorney General Makes Various Entries on Criminal Docket.

Judge Brown presided in the superior court this morning and criminal business occupied the forenoon.

The following were present for jury duty: Frank J. Brady, Thomas B. Sharp, James Donnelly, John W. Dorey, Robert L. Hawkins, James F. Reagan, Michael J. Butler, Timothy E. Hayes, Frank P. Gladding, Thomas J. Finn, John Allan, George E. Weaver, William F. Sullivan, George T. Buchanan, Frank Cooper, Michael Nardelli, J. Frank Albro of Newport; Henry C. Sherman, Charles Ritchie, Middletown; E. Clifton Negus, George F. Cottrell, William H. Simmons, Tiverton; Vernon A. Head, Jamestown; William F. Grinnell, Frederick P. Hicks, Portsmouth; John W. Hunt, Frederick W. C. Almy, Little Compton.

John C. Seabury and William O. Glazier were excused, Michael J. Walsh had not paid his tax, Edward J. Butler is a government employe, William Brewster was not served. The Block Island juror had not yet appeared.

Assistant Attorney General Cross went over the criminal docket, making various entries.

Nathaniel R. Dawley, a youth, was up for taking a ride on Harry Lawton's bicycle without leave. He pleaded guilty and was turned over to the probation officer.

Richard M. Hosley, for assault with a razor, had Mr. Nolan for counsel (Mr. Nolan had such a cold that he could scarcely speak) and pleaded not guilty. It was said that the trouble was about a woman. Later defendant gave $100 bail, with Daniel J. Buckley as surety.

Malvina Bissonnete pleaded nolo to her indictment for keeping a nuisance. D. J. Buckley also went bail for her in $1,000, the case being continued for sentence.

Hiram Matterson was not present, but his lawyers, Messrs. Nolan and M. Sullivan, were. It is a case for larceny from the Jamestown boat and they thought it would not be called, being more than three years old. It was called and defendant and his surety, Samuel Smith, were defaulted and capias ordered. Witnesses were excused.

The case against Ernest Coggeshall was passed.

Levy Norburg's case went over to March. It will then be defaulted if he has not paid up.

Edward Barlow having died at the state farm, his case was stricken from the docket.

George Andrews's case went over to March. The expert who has been observing Andrews reports that he is insane.

Michael O'Brien and Constant Smith, his surety, were called and defaulted, and witnesses were excused.

Two scire facias cases against William Hindle having been settled, discontinuance was entered. Those of Daniel J. Buckley, Arthur N. Sheffield (2), Simeon T. Ball, Joseph H. Willis (2), Erastus Rose, Frank M. Mott, Jeremiah B. Allen and William H. Dodge, were also discontinued.

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Those of Patrick Sheehan and John Murphy had unusual entries—judgment for the state, by default, for $100 in each case; like entry was made in the case of Patrick F. Rafferty.

The indictment against Richard Duckworth, for keeping a liquor nuisance in Portsmouth, was put on trial. Assistant Attorney General Cross and Mr. Nolan appeared for the state and Mr. Burdick for defendant. Jurors John Allan and Timothy E. Hayes, Newport; Henry C. Sherman, Middletown; James F. Reagan, Newport; William F. Grinnell, Portsmouth; Vernon A. Head, Jamestown; George E. Weaver, Newport; Charles Ritchie, Middletown; E. Clifton Negus and William H. Simmons, Tiverton; George T. Buchanan, Newport, and John W. Hunt, Little Compton, were the first 12 called. There were four challenges and Thomas J. Finn, Michael Nardelli of Newport, George F. Cottrell of Tiverton and Frank Cooper of Newport were called.

Mr. Cross explained the law. The indictment covers the period from 1908. Reputation—common talk—is evidence; also the presence of a bar and utensils, and the character of people frequenting the place. It is near Island Park. Defendant lived over the place.

John J. Corcoran of Portsmouth was the first witness. He is special constable to enforce the liquor law, appointed by the town council, before June, 1910. Used to go by there and observed the place, after his appointment. One of these times was Decoration day; saw men go in there.

June 4, about 7 or 8 p. m., he went in. Rufus Moore went also. Defendant was at a table. Some were playing cards. Defendant stepped forward. Defendant called for whiskey and defendant gave a drink of it to witness, and also one to Mr. Moore. The latter also bought a half pint of whiskey, which they took with him. It was paid for. Another day they went again, and secured drinks of whiskey, and some more in a bottle, from defendant. It was a large room, perhaps half as big as the court room. There were two bars and tables and chairs. The whiskey was taken from a large jug kept behind the bar; there were also bottles.

Witness and Mr. Moore also bought beer of Kay Duckworth, and drank it in the place; most everybody you met claimed defendant was selling liquor there. There was then no license in Portsmouth. The place was once burned down and defendant re-built it. Witness delivered three half pints of whiskey and three bottles marked beer to the state chemist.

In cross-examination witness said it was only the large number of the men which he noticed. "They appeared 'all right.'" He supposed they went for a drink. Did not know whether defendant carried on any business; could not say whether he was in the business of selling dogs. The year before this year there was license; has heard defendant had a license then.

After a short recess, spare jurors were excused until 9:30 A. M. Thursday.

Mr. Burdick proceeded with his examination of Mr. Corcoran as to descriptions and definitions of counters and bars—liquor bars, lunch bars, etc. Witness said: "I drinked whiskey over it—I call it a bar." Witness was asked as to his drinking of whiskey and if he knew the taste of it. Then he told the details again of the buying of defendant. Witness paid 20 cents for two drinks of whiskey; his companion paid 25 cents for the half-pint.

Witness was down in that neighborhood about every evening. Saw no notoriously bad people in Duckworth's—heard no noises. June 11 witness bought more liquor of defendant, and brought it to the lower court. Got it yesterday from Clerk Kelly and took it to Providence. Witness had it sealed, and swears it would be impossible to break that seal and remake it as he had made it. It had not been broken.

In re-direct witness said that when defendant was arrested he said he would not go with the officers; he went into the house and tried to shut the officers out. They forced their way in. He said he was going to give up his business and go into the tin business; asked witness if he would give him his tin work. Witness said yes, and another of the party said yes. There was no sign of any other business in the place—no canned goods, no crackers.

Witness said he wore a wig, blacked his moustache, and changed his clothes, when he went to buy liquor at the place. He also went to Fall River, hired a wagon, put part of a bed, a bureau, baby carriage, etc., on it, and drove to Duckworth's. He went to Providence June 4 to be "fixed up." A lady fitted him to a wig and a barber blacked his moustache. He was also "fixed up" June 11. He went and asked where "John Gorham" lived. Kay Duckworth said he didn't know. Witness took the furniture to the Portsmouth railroad station and unloaded it there. Mr. Duckworth did not act as if he recognized witness. Met Mr. Moore in Fall River; first time he ever met him.

Clerk Kelley of the district court testified. The exhibits in this case were wrapped up and put away after the trial in the district court. They did not leave witness's possession until yesterday, when Officer Corcoran took them. They were locked in a cabinet.

Dr. Minot A. Steele of Portsmouth, 17 years practicing there, now in his second year as a member of the town council, testified. Portsmouth is no-license. Knows defendant; the common speech of people was that he was selling liquor there. Perhaps last June, defendant came to witness's house and said he was going to give up his business, and desired a license for his son Kay to keep an eating house there; he applied for such a license. Constables and citizens spoke of defendant as selling. It was talked of in the store.

Warren R. Sherman, member of the town council of Portsmouth for 12 or 13 years, was the next witness. It was the common speech of people that defendant sold liquor. Witness was never in the place but once. Has seen quite a number of men going in and coming out there Sundays, when he was passing or at he park. Does not know Mr. Duckworth's business. Some coming out of his place couldn't walk very straight. Heard no noises. Heard most everybody in the Mintwater Brook section speak of liquor being sold at Duckworth's.

John Levi Tallman, another member of the town council, since 1896, until last month, testified. Lives a mile and a half from Duckworth's place. Most everybody spoke of liquor being sold there. Visited his place once, after granting him a license in 1908. He said he was going to fix it up properly and run it right.

William Henry Tallman, police officer of Portsmouth for six or seven years, testified. Saw people going in and coming out of Duckworth's place; was in there himself. There was no disturbance. Some said they thought there was selling there. Witness couldn't tell whether men visited the place to buy dogs.

At 1 o'clock a recess to 2:15 was ordered.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Newport Camp, No. 7,677, Modern Woodmen of America, at its meeting Tuesday evening elected the following officers for the year beginning next month:

Venerable Consul—Jeremiah Duggan.
Past Consul—John W. Wood.
Worthy Advisor—Charles C. Clarke.
Clerk—Frank G. Kimball.
Banker—Charles F. Williams.
Escort—Francis J. Cinq Mars.
Physicians—D. P. A. Jacoby, M. D., Henry Ecroyd, M. D.
Watchman—S. W. Johnson.
Sentry—William Freeborn.
Managers—For three years, David A. Lawton; for two years, Jonas Bergner; for one year, Gustaf T. F. Muller.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., at its annual meeting Tuesday evening elected the following officers for the new year:

Noble Grand—Samuel A. Curtis.
Vice Grand—Donald E. Spears.
Recording Secretary—Perry B. Dawley.
Financial Secretary—Allen C. Griffith.
Treasurer—Joseph E. Pike.
Trustees—George C. Lawton, Eugene Schreler, William H. Sisson.
Organist—George H. Stoddard.

Court Newport, No. 110, National Order of the Daughters of Isabella, Tuesday evening elected the following officers:

Grand Regent—Mrs. Mary J. Palmer.
Vice Grand Regent—Mrs. Nellie Collins.
Prophetess—Miss Alice M. Harrington.
Monitor—Miss Annie Brie.
Financial Secretary—Miss Bessie Shea.
Treasurer—Mrs. Katherine A. Kelly.
Historian—Mrs. Helen Anthony.
Trustees, for two years—Mrs. Anna Hughes, Mrs. Margaret Schneider.
Inside Sentinel—Mrs. Nellie Palmer.
Organist—Miss Bessie Faerber.
Lecturer—Mrs. Mary Martin.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Arthur Griffin, formerly of this city, is here for a few days.

—The lunch wagons are permanently located, as usual, after a snowstorm.

—The contract for repairing the engine and shafting of steamer Captain Drum has been awarded to Lynch Brothers, machinists.

—William S. Slocum, president of the Rhode Island branch of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, is attending the annual meeting of the club in Providence today.

—The Petty Officers' Club will have its annual dinner at the United States Hotel Thursday evening, plates being set for 100. An orchestra will be in attendance and there will be speeches, music, etc.

—The stand pipe for filling watering carts at the corner of Bellevue avenue and Pelham street burst this morning, and some water was lost before the water company's emergency gang appeared and made repairs.

—An overflowing expansion tank at the home of Benjamin Easton on Broadway this morning caused the rising of steam in the cold air, which was mistaken for smoke. Chemical 1 and Hose 4 responded to a still alarm.

—F. E. Beardsley and A. H. Walter of Boston, George Washburn of Philadelphia, George F. Stone of New Haven, F. J. Collins of Philadelphia and W. E. Lace, T. B. Goode and J. W. Cohen of New York are registered at the Perry House.

BUY RUBBERS, OVERSHOES OR BOOTS TODAY AT DOWNING'S.

No matter which style or size you seek, here is a fresh stock of fine fitting, good wearing Rubber Footwear to choose from.

Men's Storm Rubbers - .90 & $1.00
Men's Low Rubbers - .85 & 1.00
Men's Rolled Edge Rubbers $1.00, 1.35 & 1.50
Ladies' Storm Rubbers - .65 & .75
Ladies' Low Rubbers - .60 & .70
Boys' Plain and Rolled Edge Rubbers, Sizes 2 1-2 to 6, .70 & .75
Youths' Plain and Rolled Edge Rubbers, Sizes 10 to 2, .60 & .65
Misses' Storm and Low Rubbers Sizes 11 to 2 - - .50 & .55
Children's Storm and Low Rubbers, Sizes 4 to 10 1-2 .45
Men's 4 Buckle Dress Arctics 3.00
Men's 4 Buckle Heavy Arctics $2.50 & $3.00
Men's 1 Buckle Arctics $1.50, 1.75 & 2.00
Ladies' Button Overshoes - - 2.25
Ladies' 3 Buckle Overshoes - 2.50
Ladies' 2 Buckle Overshoes - 1.75
Misses' 2 Buckle Overshoes - 1.50
Children's 2 Buckle Overshoes - 1.25
Boys' 2 Buckle Arctics - - 1.75
Youths' 2 Buckle Arctics - - 1.50
Men's Short Boots - $4.00 & 4.25
Men's Storm King Boots $4.75 & 5.00
Men's Hunting Boots $5.50 & 6.00
Boys' Storm King Boots - - 3.50
Youths' Storm King Boots - 2.75

B. F. DOWNING, 3d, - 191 Thames Street.

OFFICIAL COUNT BEGUN.

First Ward Shows Many Changes, But None Likely to Affect the Result.

The aldermen, or a part of them, met this morning to count the votes cast Tuesday and started with the First ward. When a recess was taken for dinner, about 12:45, the count of the city ticket in the three districts of that ward had been completed. There were minor changes, the most noticeable of which were for School Committee Mr. MacLeod lost a total of 15 votes, 9 in the first district, 6 in the second and no change in the third, Father Reddy gained 14 votes in the First district, his count for the other two being the same as that of the moderators. This made a total gain for Father Reddy of 28 and came close to doubling the lead he had over Mr. MacLeod.

The following will show the total of changes made in the vote of the ward, the three districts being bunched:

Mayor—Boyle gained 5, Burdick lost 7.

School Committee—Barker gained 3, Covell gained 2, Doherty gained 6, Jones lost 1, MacLeod lost 15, Reddy gained 13, Stevens remained the same, thought he gained in one and lost in another.

Alderman, 1—Albro lost 7, Carr gained 1, Stacy lost 1.

Alderman 2—Clarke lost 1, Mumford lost 1, Shepley remained the same, thought he gained in one and lost in another.

Alderman, 3—Mahoney lost 2, Sherman lost 1, Sisson not changed.

Alderman, 4—Allan lost 11, Reddy lost 2.

Alderman, 5—Anthony lost 1, Hammond lost 1, Kelly gained 2, McLeish lost 2.

When the board re-assembled Alderman Mahoney was able to join them and the count of the Representative Council was begun.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

The deed for the sale of the McClellan cottage on Walcott avenue to Mr. Lyman Tiffany of Washington has been offered for record.

A number of Jamestown witnesses in the State vs. Matterson case attended the court in Newport today. As the case was defaulted, they were not detained long.

There was no morning session of the schools today, on account of the badly drifted condition of the roads. The snow was so light that quick work was done in making them passable and an afternoon session was held.

Captain and Mrs. G. H. Carr sailed Tuesday morning from New York for Europe.

The local and New York mails were late today and are being taken to Newport on the Conanicut, the usual launch being out of commission.

Mr. P. J. McCafferty left last evening for Ireland, for a short stay.

Mr. Max Schade is confined to his home on West Narragansett avenue by illness.

A quantity of furniture was shipped to the island from Boston Tuesday by automobile truck. The two men in charge made a fairly good start with the machine in spite of the storm, but conditions were so bad at night and this morning that they did not care to venture a trip back, fearing to become stalled in the drifts, and the machine has been put up in a garage to await better road conditions. The men returned to Boston this morning by train.

In spite of the weather conditions the Parish Aid whist was held at the home of Mrs. J. C. Tefft on Clinton avenue, with a good attendance. Master Elijah Anthony and Miss Bessie Brown won the prizes. Refreshments were served.

FRONTIER CELEBRATION PICTURES AT THE STAR THEATRE.

The management of The Star Theatre promises a complete change of program, 5,000 feet of feature pictures being shown. The Cowboy and Indian Frontier celebration at Cheyenne, Wyo., will be exhibited on a film 3,000 feet long. The Star is the only authorized theatre in this city which can show these. They show western life as it was, including cowboys and cowgirls riding wild bucking broncos, fancy rifle and pistol shooting, bulldogging wild steers, riding bucking mules and wild buffaloes, Indian war dances and Roosevelt is also seen in daring and extraordinary feats. The program will also contain a comedy.

"The Bargain Shop."

Keep Your Eye on our Window for Bargains.

HENRY F. ROONEY, 251 Thames St

Pendants and Necklaces

Solid gold set with fine pearls and real stones.

LARGE VARIETY, less than **$20.00,**

Of the kind fine enough to worthily express your CHRISTMAS FRIENDSHIP.

BLAINE,

246 Thames Street.

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

BIJOU THEATRE.

In Addition to Five of the Latest and Best Moving Pictures including a "Biograph."
The FOUR MUSICAL MANDORAS, Spectacular Singing and Changes, with Musical Accompaniment.
BOB FINLAY, Monologist,
DAVID MARLOWE, The Man Singing in Three Distinct Voices.

STAR THEATRE.
Home of Feature Pictures

Great Cowboy and Indian Frontier Celebration held at Cheyenne, Wyoming, attended by Col. Theo. Roosevelt; 3,000 ft. of Western life.
Matinees 2:45 to 4. Evenings 7 to 8:30, 8:30 to 10.

FIRST GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL
GIVEN BY
Ladies' Auxiliary of the I. O. S. B.,
MASONIC HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
MUSIC BY M'CLOSKEY'S ORCHESTRA
Three Prizes Given. Tickets 50c.

SOCIAL and DANCE
Given by Karl Lodge, No. 59, Order of Vasa, Music Hall, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8, 1910. Kalquist's Orchestra. Dancing 8:30 to 1:00.

ENTERTAINMENT
For Benefit of Fund of First Baptist Church Sunday School, In the Vestry of the Church,
Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M
Candy, cake and coffee on sale.
Tickets 10c.

XMAS SALE.
Woman's Exchange, Washington Sq.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9.
Every variety of articles suitable for Xmas Gifts.
Dainty Negligees, Porto Rico Baskets, Auto Caps, Bags and Aprons in every style, Bed Slippers, Dolls, Doll Beds, Puzzles, Dinner Cards, etc.
Xmas Plum Puddings to order.

THE REGINA PNEUMATIC CLEANER,
Model B,

Is the most efficient and satisfactory portable cleaner ever made. It is electrically operated, and by its use all dirt, dust and other foreign substances are quickly and thoroughly removed from carpets, rugs, hardwood floors, walls, curtains, upholstered furniture, blankets, mattresses, clothing, etc.

Among its many advantages is the principle of the Double Pump, which has helped to make the Regina Hand-Operated cleaner the most satisfactory machine of its kind on the market.

Model A and B machine may be seen at

GRIFFITH'S,
188 THAMES STREET.

Your Kind of
CHEESE
At the Right Price.

Camembert, Roquefort, Liederkranz, Edam, Pineapple, Old Sage, Young America, Sap Sago, New American, Olimento, Old English Dairy, Swiss, Royal Lunch, Neufchatel, Canada Cream, Limburger, Philadelphia Cream.

Landers & Peckham,
142 Thames Street.
Tel. 914.

The NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS

Christmas Gifts.

Whether you spend little or much for Christmas, it is important that your gifts should have lasting value.
Christmas prices are lower than at other seasons here, because our larger purchases give us bigger discounts.
The quality of everything in this store makes it a worthy gift, whether the price you pay is large or small.
The entire range of your family needs is covered by the articles you find here, whether they be big needs or little.
Here are a few suggestions:

A Comfortable Arm Chair, A Couch,
A Sewing Rocker, A Card Table,
A Cellarette, A Morris Chair,
A Work Table, A Pedestal,
A Parlor Table, A Bookcase,
An Office Chair, A Roll-Top Desk,
A Library Table, A Music Cabinet,
A Ladies' Desk, A Box Couch.

Walsh Bros.

That Safe Feeling You Have

When you patronize an establishment which is the leader in its line. For quantity enables any taste to find its proper vent. And price makes the getting of them so easy that they sell at sight.

Dolls! Dolls!

All the new that's good, and all the good that's new. All our special lines are our own importation, and quite unlike any you will see elsewhere. In **style, durability and finish,** each one a beauty and a perfect dream of itself that appeals to the purchaser; the stock also includes the most desirable of the domestic dolls. Remember it is not what you pay, it's what you get for what you pay.

Bisque Dolls, jointed, with flowing hair 5c and 10c.
Full jointed and moving eyes 25c, 59c, $1.25
Kid Body Dolls, 12 inch, with long flowing hair, shoes and stockings, 25c
Kid Body Dolls, 16 in., full jointed, long flowing hair, moving eyes, shoes and stockings 59c.
Kid Body Doll, 23-in., full jointed, long hair, moving eyes with eye lashes, shoes and stockings 95c
Baby Land Doll, Most durable Rag Doll, Sailor Boy, Red Riding Hood, Golf Girl, Farm Boy, Bo Peep, Dutch Boy,
Baby Dolls, Topsy Turvy, for 25c, 50c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00 to $5.00.
Eskimo Dolls for 59c, 73c, 95c.
Fine Jointed Dolls, our importation, full jointed, bisque head, with real hair, the best that can be made 95c, $1.25 $1.49, $1.73, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50 up to $10.00.
Kestnes Boy Dolls, full jointed, fine bisque head with short hair, a real boy, $1.25, $1.50, $1.73, $2.25 to $3.00.
Fine French Dressed Dolls, Costumes all up-to-date, the latest, 25c, 49c, 73c, 95c, $1.25, $1.49, $1.73, $1.90, $2.25, $2.50, $2.73 to $10.00.
Bisque Dolls, 12 in., full jointed, long hair, moving eyes 25c.
Kid Body Doll, extra quality hair stuffed, full jointed, moving eyes, shoes and stockings, $1.73 to $2.50.

Dolls' Heads, Shoes and Stockings, Hats, Caps, Garters, Jewelry, Toilet Sets.

VELOCIPEDES, TRICYCLES, CARTS & WAGONS, WHEELBARROWS, AUTOMOBILES, FIRE PATROLS, BUILDING BLOCKS, STONE BLOCKS, HOSE WAGON, TOOL CHEST, HORSE AND WAGONS, DOLL CARRIAGES, BRASS BEDSTEADS, DOLLS' OUTFITS, DOLLS' TRUNKS, MECHANICAL TOYS, MAGIC LANTERNS, INDIAN SUITS, INDIAN TENTS, SWORDS AND GUNS, SHEEP AND COWS, CATS AND DOGS, STEAM ENGINES,

—AT—

LANDERS & SON'S,
167 Thames Street, Covell's Block.

Boston Store.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

This store's best service has been organized to make holiday shopping this year the most satisfactory in its history—safe, prompt, convenient and comfortable.

Our preparations for this season of gift giving have been made on a more extensive scale. More complete and more practical—a holiday store full of gift things.

The great assortments are in splendid condition and in all lines stocks are thoroughly ready. Your holiday shopping will be doubly a pleasure if done now, before the crowds come, and especially when executed early in the mornings—when you can take your own time in buying.

Shop Early.

Buy your Christmas presents early—early in the day and early in December. That will be your biggest gift of the holidays to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery wagons.

The King-McLeod Co.

WILL NOT MEET JAPANESE.

Attitude of Pasadena Society Girls Causes Strained Relations.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 7.—The leading society girls of this city decline to mingle with Japanese naval men of high rank, even to meeting them on the ballroom floor. As a result Japanese-American relations in southern California are severely strained.

Upon the arrival of the Japanese training squadron at San Pedro, a few days ago, the management of a Pasadena hotel arranged to give a ball for the commander and his officers. The hotel people learned that society girls would have nothing to do with the function and it was found necessary to call off the ball on short notice to the admiral. In the meantime he had sent out engraved invitations for a return dance on his flagship yesterday. These were not delivered, but were left in the key boxes. Consequently nobody appeared for the admiral's ball.

GOTCH IN CHICAGO.

World's Wrestling Champion Declares He is Through With the Game.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Frank Gotch, world's wrestling champion, who has defended his title successfully from Hackenschmidt in 1908, and who announced his retirement from the mat game when he threw Zebyszko last winter, arrived in Chicago yesterday from his home in Humboldt, Iowa, to be a spectator at the Hackenschmidt-Westergard match at the Coliseum tonight.

The first statement which Gotch made to several friends, who were eager to find out if he would be willing to consider a match with Hackenschmidt, was to the effect that he is through with wrestling and that no inducement could bring him back on to the mat.

"I am through with the mat game," Gotch said, in answer to a number of queries about his future plans. "I made this announcement last winter and I am goin gto show the world that I was sincere in making the statement."

TO BE PLAYED IN CHICAGO.

Yale and Cornell Teams to Meet in Three Games of Hockey.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Lawson Reed, manager of the hockey association of Yale, yesterday wired his acceptance of terms for three college games between Yale and Cornell to be given in Chicago, December 30, 31 and January 2.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

The annual election of officers of Oakland Lodge, No. 32, Odd Fellows, with a large attendance, resulted as follows:

Noble Grand—Frank T. Sherman.
Vice Grand—Gordon McDonald.
Recording Secretary—Lewis R. Manchester.
Treasurer—Albert S. Walker.
Financial Secretary—Robert H. Manchester.
Trustees—William T. Tallman, Lewis R. Manchester, John H. Spooner.

The installation will take place early in January.

There was but a small attendance at the schools today and some were not opened, as the drifts prevented the teachers from reaching them. While the main roads were comparatively clear, the amount of snow in the cross roads was constantly augmented by that which was blown about by the wind.

The sale and supper to have been given by the Ladies' Aid and Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday evening, was postponed on account of the storm. The monthly meeting of the public school committee to have been held at he town hall Tuesday evening, was also postponed.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Reg. Correspondence of The News.]

The stereopticon views of England, Scotland and Iceland which Rev. Arthur Wadsworth, was to give Tuesday evening were postponed on account of the storm.

The Monday afternoon whist club of three tables met with Mrs. D. Frank Hall. Mrs. Abner P. Anthony made the largest number of points and took the prize, two handkerchiefs. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Chase are moving from the Clark Chase homestead to the cottage which they have leased of Mr. Robert W. Anthony.

Mr. H. Frank Anthony, agent at the Portsmouth station, has been confined to the house with grip since Saturday. He entered the employ of the railroad at the depot 25 years ago last November, and this is the first time he has missed a day from his post of duty. He hoped to be out today, but the man supplied from Taunton to take his place will remain a few days longer.

Mrs. Asa Coggeshall is in Newport, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Alley, and her son, Mr. Eugene Coggeshall, and family.

Mr. Charles B. Mulligan, who for the past four years has been superintendent at the Narragansett Oil Works, has been promoted to the position of treasurer and assistant general manager of the Fisheries Company. This will necessitate his removal with his family to Philadelphia. Mr. Percy Lathan will be his successor at the oil works.

It is reported that a hold-up took place Tuesday evening near Bristol Ferry, when two miners, one of them named Robbins, were robbed of $24 by a man with a revolver. The robber has not yet been discovered.

The Grange Whist met at Fair hall, with six tables. Mrs. B. Percival Sherman took the women's prize, a jabot, and Mr. Alfred Hall the men's a handkerchief.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Miss Mary B. Burdick has gone to California to remain until May.

—Mr. F. S. G. d'Hauteville and Colonel George R. Darling are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sherman and Miss Sherman have returned from a two weeks' visit to Washington.

—Mr. Samuel F. Pratt has closed his cottage on Bellevue avenue and gone to his winter estate at St. Augustine, Fla.

—Miss Ella G. Dickinson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Vinting, will sail for Florida, December 24.

—Mrs. Raymond H. Wetherell has been visiting her sister, Miss Ellen Nickerson, in Tiverton, for the past two weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Nelson and James J. Cater of Boston and Henry Davis, D. V. Olsen and F. G. Reed of New York are registered at the United States Hotel.

—Owing to the heavy fall of snow, and the fact that the sidewalks and crossings had not been cleared early, there was no session of the schools in the kindergartens and the lower grades this morning.

CROWDS AT CONGRESS OPENING.

No Business Transacted First Day in Either Branch.

Admirers Cheer Speaker Cannon—Italians and Jews Seldom Become Public Charges.

[Washington Correspondence of the News.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Congress never does anything on the opening day of the short session save the barest routine required by the rules. Both houses adjourned early as a mark of respect to their fellow members who have died since the last session adjourned. As usual, it was a day of greetings, tinctured with sadness in many cases, because there were so many men on both houses who have gone down to defeat. Even the Democrats were not exultant to any great extent, because among the men defeated they had many friends that they know will not be seen in Congress again.

It is most remarkable that the opening day attracts larger throngs of people than any other day in the session, even when the proceedings are purely formal in character. It must be that the visitors enjoy watching the surging, seething, noisy mob on the floor of the House and the hearty but more dignified methods in the Senate.

Then there is an opportunity to meet everybody after adjournment, and luncheon parties in the restaurants add to the festivity. Probably the fact that this one day in the Congressional year is just a little different from all others brings out people who do not habitually frequent the capitol. It also affords the women a chance to show off their new gowns and hats. One can get an idea of what will be the prevailing styles of feminine wear in Congressional circles during the winter by attending the opening of the session.

It was feared when Congress adjourned that neither Culberson of Texas nor Tillman of South Carolina would be in the Senate when it again assembled, but their friends were agreeably surprised to see both there in very good health. There are other men much more advanced in age and whose health is none the best, but who seemed quite active and good for another session. Senators think that the death toll was heavy enough, and the announcement of four deaths of well known Senators caused a depression that was plainly apparent.

Naturally Vice President Sherman and Speaker Cannon were the most conspicuous figures in the capitol as each presided, one over the Senate and the other over the House. Both have had interesting experiences since the adjournment.

Sherman was defeated by Roosevelt for chairman of the New York convention, and the majority which for four successive times elected Cannon was reversed in the recent election. Sherman will preside two years longer, but this is the last session in which Cannon will wield the gavel. The venerable Speaker was cheered by his admirers, but nothing so indignified could happen in the Senate.

When the report of the Congressional immigration committee is made public it will create surprise in some particulars. It will show that the Italians, who are considered the least desirable of immigrants, take care of their poor better than any other class. Fewer Italians become public charges than any other nationality. The next are the Jews.

It is supposed that both the Italians and Jews take care of their own people when they are unfortunate, but it is also true that these immigrants are industrious and do not shirk any kind of work. The report will show that more German immigrants become a public charge than any other nationality that comes to our shores.

"I observe," said Senator Burkett, commenting upon the aftermath of the election, "that Senator La Follette and Senator Owen say that the fight has just begun. Well, I am glad I'm out of it if it has just begun." And those who heard him inferred that Burkett evidently had a fight in Nebraska during the campaign.

Dominion of the air brings about another contest between the army and the navy. The two branches of the armed forces of the United States, often called our national defense, both want to run the flying machines. But it is expected Congress will provide for this winter.

As usual, the signal corps is first in the field and has several trained aviators—that is, officers who have taken trips in the air, much the same as did Colonel Roosevelt at St. Louis. Then the navy had a man fly from a battleship in Chesapeake bay. And so the two branches of the national defense are off after the new methods of destroying the enemy.

Arthur W. Dunn.

When a fellow knows his business, he doesn't have to explain to people that he does. It isn't what a man knows, but what he thinks he knows that he brags about. Big talk means little knowledge.—George Horace Lorimer.

Mothers

Don't force your children to take castor oil in the old offensive way. Give them Castor-Lax.

Think of the cruelty of holding your child's nose shut so that he's compelled to swallow the horrible dose. It isn't necessary at all. There's a new, tasteless effective way to give castor oil—the ideal laxative; it's Castor-Lax—castor oil with magnesia, in pure white powder form; Castor-Lax provides the sure way of getting results, for half the time a child doesn't retain the old-fashioned nauseating dose.

Any druggist has Castor-Lax or will gladly get it for you.

Bellevue Laundry,

HOMER STREET.

We Make a Specialty of Starch Work.

All our shirts are starched and ironed by hand.

Work called for and delivered to any part of the city.

THE WESTWARD'S TROPHIES.

Yacht's Cups to be Exhibited in New York—Outlook For the Racing Season of 1911.

The entire collection of valuable cups won by the schooner yacht Westward, owned by Mr. Alexander S. Cochran, New York Yacht Club, in German and English waters last season will be exhibited at the New York Yacht Club house on the evening of Thursday, December 15, on which date the club will hold its last meeting of the year. This will be the first time that the Westward's cups have been shown, and viewing them the members and their guests—the latter on subsequent days, will fully appreciate the unequalled racing qualities of this new Herreshoff designed and built vessel.

It is almost certain that the Westward will be seen under racing colors in American waters next season. The yacht will not remain abroad, and her appearance here, under the command of Captain Charles Barr, will be warmly welcomed by the yachtsmen of the country. With the Queen again in commission, flying the flag of her new owner, Commodore E. W. Clark, of Philadelphia; also the improved Elmina, of Mr. Frederick F. Brewster, under Captain Dennis's skilful direction, and the other schooners, new and old, that will be ready to meet them, the schooner racing season of 1911 in home waters should be the best for years.

At the meeting of the New York Yacht Club on the date mentioned there will be elected a new commodore, Mr. C. Ledyard Blair, to succeed Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, who declined re-election for the third year. The club under Commodore James has prospered. A Corinthian of the first rank, the commodore has made a fine record in the encouragement that he has given to racing, which last season's results prove in the most decided manner. He has been the club's leader in reality as well as in name, and the members will not forget the energy he has shown in carrying it and carrying out the well known policies of the organization in all its departments. Commodore James will hereafter cruise as much as possible in his bark rigged steamer, the Aloha, but will be at all the club's important racing events next season and on the annual cruise.

Mr. C. Ledyard Blair, it is expected, will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in further stimulating the racing interests of the club, and, being a wide-awake yachtsman, the club's progress under his administration, it is believed, will be quite as marked as during the period that Commodore James was at the helm.

The regatta committee of the club will have two new members the coming year. Mr. H. deBarras Parsons will continue the chairman of the committee, and his new associates will be Mr. C. Sherman Hoyt and Mr. I. Vaughan Clark. The former is a young man well known in racing circles, and the latter is a yachtsman of wide experience in racing gained by an active participation of years. All in all, the outlook for the 1911 season of the New York Yacht Club is excellent. Many new boats will be added to the fleet, and if Mr. G. Cecil Whitaker's new Fife designed schooner, now being built abroad and so much talked of, should cross the Atlantic to meet the Westward and the other schooners of the club fleet, it would be a pleasant international surprise and new interest will be awakened in the royal sport.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MAPLEWOOD.

DR. BATES SANATARIUM,

Jamestown, R. I.

A resort for the care and treatment of convalescents, nervous patients, chronic invalids and overtired well persons destrous of rest and change. Send for booklet.

City Office—141 BENEFIT ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

American Plan.

Comfortable Rooms—With or Without Meals.

266 THAMES STREET.

PERRY HOUSE.

American and European Plan.

Restaurant strictly first class. Open after the theatre.

DWYER & PURCELL, Props.

The HOF-BRAU,

122 State Street.

European Plan. Grill Room. Cafe. Every room with hot and cold water, gas and electric lighting. Special rates for long term patrons.

W. PETERSEN, Prop

THE NEW Central Hotel

Handy to trains and trolleys.

PROVIDENCE,

7 & 9 Canal St.

HOTEL BELVEDERE,

BRISTOL, R. I.

A. W. HATHAWAY, - Manager.

Broiled Live Lobsters.

Broiled and Planked Steaks and Rhode Island Chickens.

Ball Room.

Private Dining Rooms.

Veranda Lunch Tables.

An ideal place for Dances, Banquets and Bridge Parties.

Garage storage free to guests.

Special Sunday Dinner 1 to 8. $1.00.

HAYMAN & NASON

PAINTERS and DECORATORS,

15-17 Franklin Street,

Dealers in Painters' Supplies.

The Wholesome Baking Powder

DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM.

"Is it wholesome" is the first question to be considered in selecting an article for food.

Rumford Baking Powder is wholesome because it leaves in the food nothing but what is found in a grain of wheat. It has received the highest commendation of physicians and chemists of world wide reputation.

The baking powder that excels all others in wholesomeness, baking efficiency and economy is

RUMFORD

MAGEE RANGES.

THE "MAGEE" is the Range of quality.

For beauty of design, perfection of workmanship, economy of fuel and superb baking, the MAGEE has for over 50 years led them all.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. NO SMOKE, NO ODOR. PERFECTLY SAFE AND NO TROUBLE TO RUN. SOLD ON APPROVAL

From $3.50

HORSE BLANKETS

FOR STREET AND STABLE. IN WOOL, BURLAP, CANVAS, etc. ALL GRADES AND COLORS.

A WHIP GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER OF A BLANKET.

SHOT GUNS.

See the new "Sterlingworth" "the best gun in the world for the money."

Revolvers, Rifles, Air Guns, etc. Agents for "Peters" Ammunition.

ASH CANS, ASH SIFTERS, COAL HODS.

All kinds of Galvanized Iron Ware.

A NEW LOT OF TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY JUST RECEIVED. THE LARGEST, MOST UP-TO-DATE STOCK IN THE CITY.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.

Letter Boxes.

Letter boxes and letter plates for doors to comply with the Postoffice requirements.

Boxes from 50c. to $2.00. Plates from 35c to $2.25.

Each box has a secure lock and when fastened to the house the contents cannot be reached by anyone not having a key. The plates cover a slot in the door and keep out the wind and rain.

S. W. COGGESHALL, - - 201 THAMES ST.

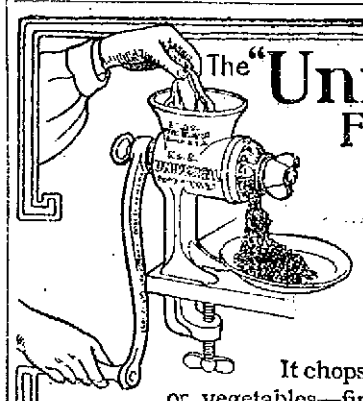
The Pleasures of Camping

are multiplied, the evenings turned into noontime by a lantern filled with

CRYSTALITE

"THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS"

It gives better light than kerosene and more of it. Yet costs no more. Burns brightly to the last drop. No smoke. No smell. At your grocers. If he hasn't it write or phone THE TEXAS CO.



The "Universal" Food Chopper

prepares many dainty and appetizing dishes and is surely a friend of woman because it saves much time and work.

It chops all sorts of food—meats or vegetables—fine or coarse as wanted.

It has few parts—is easily adjusted—quickly cleaned and its smooth-cutting and self-sharpening qualities are unequalled.

This is the original and genuine "Universal." It saves food as well as time and always gives satisfaction.

WM. B. SCOTT & COMPANY.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

GO TO Bermuda

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Largest and Fastest Steamer

S. S. Bermudian, 5530 Tons

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Forty hours from frost to flowers. Sailing every Wednesday from New York in the season.

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New S. S. "GUIANA" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agt., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 39 Broadway, New York, J. I. Greene, 272 Thames St., or any Ticket Agent, or Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., Quebec.

ENGLISH

Leather Goods.

GERMAN

Novelties in Leather

FOR THE

Holidays.

Henry Biesel & Son,

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EVERY TIME YOU STOP

To change your near sight glasses to put on the pair to see at a distance you inconvenience yourself unnecessarily!

The better and convenient way is to wear glasses fitted with Kryptok Invisible Bifocal Lenses, the Near and Far Lense in ONE, with no dividing line!

Can we furnish you with a pair?

L. N. VAUGHAN,

Manufacturing Optician,

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"HIGHLAND."

A particularly fine Lehigh Coal. Very economical for furnace use.

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Special attention is called to our inexpensive chamber papers in florals and stripes.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,

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Largest Wall Paper House in Town.

OTTO COKE,

CHARCOAL, SAWDUST and WOOD.

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28 THAMES STREET.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works 3 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER AND NEWPORT STEAMBOAT CO.

Steamer Leaves Newport for

PROVIDENCE

Week days only, 8:15 A. M. Returning, leave Providence 4 P. M. Sundays, Prudence Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Connecticut Mondays and Fridays.

H. E. WINDSOR, Supt.

SHORT LINE

—TO—

PROVIDENCE

VIA

Newport & Providence Railway.

In effect Sept. 16th, 1910.

Cars leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol Ferry, Providence—7:00 A. M. to Bristol Ferry only—7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50 P. M. 6:50, 7:50 P. M. to Union street. 8:50 P. M. to Bristol Ferry, 10:20, 11:10 Union street.

Cars leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport via Bristol Branch, 6:45, H. & H. R. R., 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport. Theatre Trip leave Union Station, One Mile Corner, 7:55; arrive at Texas, 8:05 P. M.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol Ferry, Providence, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50 P. M., 8:50 P. M. to Bristol Ferry, 10:30, 11:15 to Union street.

Leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport—9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15 P. M. 9:40 from Bristol Ferry to Newport.

Training Station cars leave Washington Square—7:00 A. M., then hourly until 10:30 P. M.

G. M. TOWLE, Supt.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

Foot of Mill St. (Market Square)

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 8th, 1910.

Will run the following schedule between Jamestown and Newport.

STEAMER CONANICUT.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:45, 7:10, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:20, 2:10, 3:40, 4:50, 5:50, *7:30 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:40, 7:40, 8:50, 9:50, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 M., 2:00, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:20, *11:00 P. M.

* Saturdays only.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:20 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—9:15, 10:15 A. M.; 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 P. M.

Office of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. on wharf, Jamestown.

Telephone, Ticket Office, 2474; Jamestown Freight 2414; Newport Freight, 599.

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FOR NEW YORK---ALL WATER ROUTE.

FALL RIVER LINE. Leave Long Wharf, Newport, Every day, 9:15 P. M. Steamers PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

For New York and Points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R, via Wickford Junction.

WICKFORD LINE---WATER and RAIL ROUTE

Steamer GENERAL

From LONG WHARF.

Week days only	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newport (Str.) lv.	9.00	1.05	4.05
Wickford Jun. ar.	11.15	2.15	5.15
Wickford Jun. lv.	11.40	2.35	7.01
New London ar.	12.45	3.45	
New Haven ar.	1.54	4.50	
New York ar.	4.00	7.00	11.00
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

A arrives Harlem River Station.

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All Water Route——Steamer New Shoreham.

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Week days only, leave Long Wharf, Newport, 11:15 A. M. Due Block Island 1:15 P. M. Returning leave Block Island 3:00 P. M. Due Newport 4:45 P. M. Providence 6:45 P. M.

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THE NEWPORT JOURNAL

is especially adapted for mailing

FRENCH ECONOMIES.

How the Problem of Household Expenditure Is Solved.

Judicious Buying of Food and Habit of Serving Meals in Courses Leads to Thrift.

[New York Tribune.]

These days, when every item of household consumption is high, are the moment to prate of French economics. Figures show that meats are even higher in France than they are here, and yet the French woman sets an excellent table on a sum that would seem ridiculous to an American housewife. How is it done?

"By economy," cries the preaching economist. "The French cook makes a nourishing soup of what you American women throw into the garbage pail. French cuisine is the utilizing of leftovers." The preaching economist is right when he says that the French housekeeper is economical, but he is wrong in every other particular, says an American woman who has just returned to this country after a residence of 10 years in the land of culinary triumphs.

"The French cuisine," she told the reporter, "is not a cuisine of leftovers; on the contrary, there is nothing a French woman so dislikes as to be obliged to cook a piece of meat a second time; and as for soups, I have never in any part of France seen a soup made from anything but fresh meat. On the contrary, I remember, a French cook giving as her excuse for leaving an American family that they were a close lot, for they wanted her to make soup out of chop bones. In truth, a French chop after it has been scraped to perfection by a French butcher is hardly more than a toothsome morsel quite easily finished at one meal.

"Years ago, when the average American family began serving soup as a course at dinner, we used to hear a lot about the soup kettle. It was supposed to be always simmering on the back of the stove and to be a receptacle for any piece of meat that might come off the table. Out of this pot came every night the evening soup, and the strangest thing about the soup kettle was that it was opposed to be French.

"Soup is the classic dish in France, and there are no two ways of making it, any more than there are two ways of cooking corned beef and cabbage in New England. In the kitchen of the rich, chicken or parts of a chicken, such as the feet, head, tips of wings and gizzards, are added to the soup, but that is only a matter of taste, and many prefer the beef soup as it is made in every peasant's hut.

"A four-pound piece of beef brisket is chosen, and this with a veal bone is put in four quarts of well-salted cold water. As it comes slowly to a boil the scum is very carefully removed. A bouquet of vegetables, consisting of two leeks, two small carrots, several turnips and some fresh parsley, is tied together and added to the boiling soup and this is left to simmer three hours. When it is ready the boiled piece of meat is taken out and arranged on a platter with the vegetables about it and potatoes which have been cooked separately, and this makes the main course of the dinner, the soup preceding it. The rest of the soup is carefully strained and put aside to cool. This will keep several days and is the plain bouillon that forms the basis of all French stock soups. The next night it may be served with rice, another time thickened with marcaroni or dished up with a few dried vegetables a la Julienne.

"French people regard it as no hardship to eat soup meat, and served plain with the vegetables or with tomato or piquant sauce, it is an appetizing dish. It is often cut in small pieces and served as a hors d'oeuvre with a dressing of oil and vinegar. Hash and croquettes are two ways of utilizing cold beef, but neither of these dishes is looked on as a gastronomical success. Most made dishes are prepared from meat cooked especially for them.

"How, then, does the French housewife solve the problem of high prices? First of all she buys very economically and in small quantities, so that there are no leftovers. Each morning the cook and mistress together prepare the menu for the day. This doesn't include looking over the ice box, for, first of all, there is no ice box—to keep ice is considered as almost unheard of extravagance—and secondly, if there were, in a well regulated household the ice box would be empty. The cook goes to market knowing exactly what she must buy for the noon and evening meal, and almost to a sou what she is to spend. In most cases so much a day is allowed for the table.

"The French markets sell by the piece more often than by the pound. Eggs and chops are sold by the piece, and the cook purchases three, seven or nine, according to the family needs for the day. If her salad needs two tomatoes, she buys two, not a pound or a basketful, as is so often the custom here. The French housewife sees no economy in buying perishable fruit or vegetables in large quantities, for the slight difference in the price is more than balanced by waste. Moreover, variety is a conspicuous quality in even the modest cuisine, and to repeat a vegetable or fruit two days running proclaims a bad or inexperienced housekeeper. This is probably the real reason why the French refuse to buy except for the day's consumption.

Another custom in France which leads to economy is the fashion of serving meals in courses. This is done in the servantless household as well as in the big establishment. Most vegetables are so flavored and served that with bread they make a course and this is always true of salad. Naturally a great deal of bread is eaten. Among the working class a pound a bread a day apiece is an average estimate.

"The servant question exists in every country and French housewives, like housewives all over the world, are prone to think the demands of the kitchen in regard to food exorbitant. But I am inclined to think the French custom of providing separate food for the kitchen works better than the usage here, which seems to be to let the servants help themselves to anything that comes off the master's table. American women say that servants in the average household would not be content unless they shared the family food, but, on the other hand, one of the complaints of American servants is that they haven't enough to eat, that what comes from the table is not sufficient and that it is cold and consists of discarded pieces.

"In large French households the cook is generally allowed so much money a day for the kitchen table, and she is likely to have a hard time with the other servants if she does not give them what they are entitled to have. When there are several maids the mistress generally makes out the kitchen menu when she makes out her own, with the cook's help.

"French servants never expect to have fowl, fruit, desserts or any expensive cuts of meat. Custom allows them a pound of bread apiece, meat once a day, a hot soup and vegetable at the meal where there is no meat, salad, cheese and two litres of wine a week. Some mistresses replace the wine with $2 added to each monthly wage. With food of this sort, served them fresh and hot from the range after the family meal is over, the servants are content.

"Considering the traditions of a plentiful larder that most Americans have been reared in it is not strange that economies in regard to food seem difficult to them. The French have been frugal for centuries and feel a pride rather than shame in their thrift."

THE SPEAKER OF FRANCE.

Almost Equal in Rank and in Importance to That of the President of the Republic.

[Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Henri Brisson, who has on at least four occasions been defeated in the election for the presidency of the French republic by only a very few votes, and who throughout his long public career has earned a reputation for unimpeachable integrity among his countrymen of all classes that is wellnigh without parallel, has announced his intention of resigning the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Seventy-five years of age—that is to say, out of the race henceforth for the chief magistracy of the republic—no longer strong in health and preferring quiet and repose in the eventide of his life, he has made up his mind to sacrifice the rank and emoluments of his present office rather than to accept the responsibility for such turbulent scenes as those which disgraced the Chamber of Deputies the other day in connection with the Socialist onslaught on Prime Minister Briand.

The Chamber of Deputies has never been noted for the dignity of its bearing or for its repose of manner. Pandemonium has on frequent occasions prevailed. But never were things quite so disgraceful as the other day, when all of Prime Minister Briand's former Socialist friends united in assailing him with reproaches, and endeavoring to subject him to personal violence by reason of his proclamation of the fact that he had determined to assume the championship of law, of order and of the protection of life and property.

The presidency of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris is a much more important office in every way than that of the Speaker of Congress at Washington. Like the speaker of the English House of Commons, he is magnificently housed, at the expense of the state, his residence, the Petit Palais Bourbon, for so long the home of the first Duc de Morny, rivalling in stateliness and in the luxuriousness of its appointments the Palace of the Elysee, where the president of the republic has his official home. His salary and emoluments are on a par with those of the speaker of the House of Commons, amounting to between $25,000 and $30,000 a year, and if the English speaker has his mace bearer, his train bearer and his chaplain, the president of the French Chamber of Deputies his his military guard of honor, composed of picked men, always on duty at the Palais Bourbon, and the commanding officers of which invariably attend him from his own residence in the Petit Bourbon to the big Palais Bourbon, where the Chamber holds its sessions.

But the French speaker has this advantage over his colleague at Westminster, that he and the president of the senate are regarded as almost equal in rank and in importance to the president of the republic. The executive authority, which in this country is restricted to the president of the Republic, in France, is shared by its chief magistrate with the speakers of the senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, who form with him a sort of triumvirate. On all official and ceremonial occasions they figure immediately next to him on his right, and on his left hand. On New Year's day he is compelled to return their visits, within the space of three hours, in state, and foreign sovereigns staying in Paris are obliged by etiquette immediately after calling upon the president of the republic at the Elysee, to make a similar call on the president of the senate at the Palace of the Luxembourg, and upon the president of the Chamber of Deputies, at the Petit Bourbon Palace.

There is no vice president of the republic in France, and the presidents of the senate and of the Chamber of Deputies have no right of succession to the chief magistracy of the republic. But much of the authority and power which here is vested in the occupant of the White House at Washington rests in France with the Chamber of Deputies, and since it is the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies who has the right of appointing the committees by which the real business of the house is transacted it follows that in France the president of the Chamber of Deputies is a much bigger man, and can accomplish far more than the president of the republic. As here, the names of the presiding officers of the lower house of the national legislature in France are remembered when those of the speaker of the senate have passed into oblivion.

HOWLERS, FRESH PICKED.

[Boston Transcript.]

A naturalist is a man who catches gnats.

Benjamin Franklin's father was a tallow chandelier.

The milky way came from the cow jumping over the moon.

A coquette is what they make out of fricasseed chicken in the second day.

An octagon is a many-sided animal that grabs you when you go in swimming.

A collision means twins, because pa says a collision is when two things come together.

"Naught set down in malite"—that means the zero mark you get when the teacher is mad at you.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

THOMAS C. ALBRO, JR.
First Ward.

WILLIAM SHEPLEY,
Second Ward.

JEREMIAH P. MAHONEY,
Third Ward.

JOHN E. LEDDY,
Fourth Ward.

MICHAEL F. KELLY,
Fifth Ward.

FORMER OFFICERS ELECTED.

Continued from Tenth Page.

1—3	20	17	34
2—1	206	153	336
2—2	47	16	53
3—1	192	83	175
3—2	42	15	41
4	199	77	238
5—1	197	112	288
5—3	7	6	20
Total	1070	618	1408

Plurality for Shepley, 338.

Alderman, Ward 3.

	Mahoney	Sherman	Sisson
1—1	180	202	36
1—2	89	15	8
1—3	33	27	13
2—1	256	380	44
2—2	30	71	7
3—1	166	261	46
3—2	50	46	7
4	295	170	46
5—1	425	124	24
5—3	27	7	0
Total	1530	1303	231

Plurality for Mahoney, 227.

Alderman, Ward 4.

	Allan	Teddy
1—1	245	157
1—2	15	94
1—3	41	27
2—1	413	233
2—2	84	28
3—1	243	189
3—2	48	52
4	207	328
5—1	180	404
5—3	9	23
Total	1485	1535

Plurality for Leddy, 50.

Alderman, Ward 5.

	Anthony	Hammond	Kelly	McLeish
1—1	114	44	126	114
1—2	11	10	83	5
1—3	18	4	26	19
2—1	138	98	151	280
2—2	27	10	17	56
3—1	95	49	123	167
3—2	15	18	40	29
4	60	36	227	142
5—1	40	137	346	116
5—3	2	2	27	3
Totals	520	468	1172	930

Plurality for Kelly, 242.

School Committee.

Wards.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
Barker, C. F.	409	707	456	305	181	2058
Covell, W. W.	400	685	440	288	167	1980
Stevens, H. C., Jr.	397	668	444	285	156	1950
Reddy, M. F.	280	252	238	358	563	1691
MacLeod, W.	302	617	364	230	142	1655
Doherty, D. E.	258	221	213	352	520	1562
Jones, H. J.	170	198	185	105	81	739

Dr. C. F. Barker, W. W. Covell, H. C. Stevens, Jr., and Rev. M. F. Reddy elected.

Representative Council, Ward 1.

1	Lawton, J. Z.*	387
2	Eldridge, C., Jr.	311
3	Windsor, F. W.*	303
4	Morgan, Frank.*	293
5	Bacheller, H. C.*	292
6	Clarke, F. F.	280
7	Child, C. F.	272
8	Foster, R. G.	268
9	Gilliam, W. H.*	261
10	Raymond, L. H.*	248
11	Sullivan, J. V.	246
12	Kavanagh, J. E.	231
13	Danahy, R. A.*	223
14	Pearson, F. W.	218
15	Powers, J. W. F.*	211
16	Wilkey, R. L.	207
17	Therien, E. P.	203
18	Tierney, T.	202
19	Rector, S. M.	200
20	Langley, R. S.*	198
21	Goldie, James.	190
22	Ehrhardt, Adam.	184
23	Lyons, P. J.	180
24	Buckley, D. J.	142
25	Davis, G. E	89

Representative Council, Ward 2.

1	Allman, S. T. H.*	543
2	Gibson, Joseph.*	496
3	Bosworth, E. T.*	484
4	Kaull, T. F.*	482
5	Lawton, H. H.*	464
6	Slocum, A. L.*	454
7	Easton, Benjamin.*	449
8	Manchester, A. R.*	427
9	Hass, H. J.*	416
10	Dyer, H. L.*	414
11	Milne, W. O.*	395
12	Bain, T. L.*	384
13	Wood, H. D.	375
14	McLean, Duncan.	359
15	Ennis, William.	321
16	Jennings, A. P.*	312
17	Howe, Ernest.	266
18	Horgan, P. H.*	259
19	Dennigson, J. H.	245
20	Graham, Joseph.	227
21	Rathkamp, Harry.	225
22	Harvey, F. J.	202
23	Buckley, Patrick.	138
24	Congdon, I. S.	132
25	Fayerweather, C. F. D.	117
26	Cummings, J. L.	96

Representative Council, Ward 3.

1	Bull, H. Jr.*	357
2	Ecroyd, Henry*	356
3	Seabury, J. C.*	337
4	Garrettson, F. P.*	336
5	Fludder, A. J.*	328
6	Lee, F. P.*	305
7	Franklin, W. B.*	299
8	Sullivan, J. K.*	294
9	Andrews, William, Jr.*	287
10	Koschny, Simon*	274
11	Burke, J. C.*	265
12	Barker, J. Alton	256
13	Cremin, J. H.*	248
14	Adams, W. F.	229
15	Tobin, W. H.	207
16	Johnson, M. J.	186
17	Steele, G. I.	181
18	Hughes, F. J.	167
19	Connolly, Michael	165
20	Diehl, Harry	165
21	O'Neill, T. J.	155
22	Ellis, G. H. Jr.	154
23	Lynds, J. J.	122
24	Jones, N. H.	105
25	Rutter, Louis	95

Representative Council, Ward 4.

1	William, William.	339
2	Blake, J. E.	327
3	Dwyer, N. E.*	315
4	Toomey, E. J.*	303
5	Casey, J. P.*	291
6	Carr, S. S.	292
7	Wheatland, M. F.*	291
8	Keefe, J. T.*	290
9	Dailey, J. F.	286
10	Nolan, R. L.*	271
11	Keenan, F. A.*	260
12	Nagle, J. E.*	264
13	Biesel, R. G.	240
14	Chadwick, F. E.*	227
15	Hale, P. P. S.	218
16	Corcoran, J. A.	201
17	MacLellan, Alexander.	199
18	Power, Arthur.	182
19	Stoneman, Michael.	181
20	Gill, J. H.	167

For One Year.

	Langelier, Frank.	189

Representative Council, Ward 5.

1	Sullivan, John B. *	416
2	Martin, J. J. M.	347
3	Sullivan, James W. *	334
4	O'Neill, J. E.	283
5	Maher, W. H.*	282
6	Connell, P. J.*	280
7	Kane, J. E.	280
8	Cassidy, J. J.*	268
9	Lyons, P. J.*	267
10	Kirwin, J. M.*	266
11	McCarthy, A. F.	264
12	Mellif, James*	241
13	Sullivan, M. L.	239
14	Brie, J. T.	235
15	Murphy, M. P.	232
16	Martin, M. F.*	231
17	Brown, J. D.	225
18	Sullivan, M. F.*	204
19	Morris, Patrick	200
20	Lehane, J. J.	192
21	Murphy, James	199
22	Reynolds, J. J.	181
23	Maily, C. H.	179
24	Maher, George	177
25	Creaney, W. J.	129

Moderators and Clerks.

In all but two districts there was no contest for moderator, and in both contests a split ticket was elected. The vote in the fifth ward was not put down in the book, but as there was no opposition the result is known. The figures for these are as follows:

Moderators.

1 1	Lawton, J. S.	425
1 2	Leary, T. F.	91
1 3	Fogarty, B.	32
	Millington, J. W.	51
2 1	Goddard, A. G.	712
2 2	Griffith, A. C.	105
3 1	Oakley, A. B.	352
3 2	Deblois, A. J.	51
	O'Connor, J. F. J.	17
4	Connolly, M. R.	355
5 1	Hogan, W. L.	
5 3	Sheehan, P. J.	31

Clerks.

1 1	Lawton, B.	400
1 2	Houlihan, D.	93
1 3	Stevens, T. W.	38
	Wheeler, R. H., Jr.	45
2 1	Ebbs, R. C.	708
2 2	Power, W.	95
3 1	Sherman, H. M.	350
3 2	Muenchinger, M.	44
	Tobin, W. H.	58
4	Doyle, T. L.	379
5 1	Martin, P. B.	
5 3	Dawson, C.	27

WAITING FOR THE RETURNS.

The Crowd Was Patient, But the Delay Sent Them Home Late, Unsatisfied.

The city election was completed Tuesday afternoon in a storm more severe than most people at the time appreciated. It was hard walking and difficult for voters to travel late in the afternoon, but somehow they came around and a good vote was brought out. The total of 4,106 was only 119 less than for the state election, when there was pleasant weather and the excitement of a Congressional and gubernatorial contest helped bring out the voters. It was really remarkable that so many did come out at the city election, and certainly showed that voters are taking an interest in things. The total vote by districts at this election and that in November was as follows:

Ward	District	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	553	526
1	2	163	153
1	3	100	101
2	1	944	941
2	2	135	136
3	1	687	650
3	2	138	129
4		736	695
5	1	727	734
5	3	42	42
		4225	4106

After the voting came the counting. In some of the wards the mayor's vote was counted first by assemblage, instead of by checking. In this way the mayoralty vote of the Second and Third wards was bulletined early and people began to believe they were to receive the returns early and go home, for home seemed welcome to those who were out.

The hope was vain. The small districts came in early, as was to be expected, and then there was a wait. The Fifth ward was counting the mayor with the others on the first part of the ballot and it was 10:30 before the mayoralty vote from that ward was in. The aldermanic and School Committee vote of the Second ward, first district, came in a few minutes later and so far as the general public was concerned everything was in but the School Committee and aldermanic tickets from the Third ward, first district.

It does not seem necessary to say today, with the sun shining brightly and the snow all down and drifted, what the waiters felt and said about that Third ward. It seemed justified then, waiting drearily hour after hour for the last returns on the city ticket to come in, but they never came and finally the crowd, as it became cold enough, drifted home and there came a time when there was not a visitor at The News office. This was just before 1 a. m. and still the Third Ward figures were missing.

It must be said that the crowd held on well. They displayed the fortitude of soldiers, and they all seemed to show that the rule for the barrooms to keep closed had been strictly obeyed, for every one seemed sober. But it was disagreeable and finally the bravest became tired, and so did about every one else, but still the Third Ward count dragged its slow length along.

The full count from the Second ward reached the City Hall at 1:31 a. m. The officers had taken their time in counting the Council ticket, having given out the vote for mayor, School Committee and aldermen early. Still, the Third was missing. It was just as the clock was about to mark the hour of 2 a. m. when a telephone message reached the city clerk that the carriage could be sent for the Third ward at 3 o'clock. The hour was about right, as the count reached the City Hall at 2:55 a. m. That was going slow some.

This means that few knew what the final results were for School Committee or aldermen until they awoke this morning. It was known that the three present members of the School Committee and the old aldermen from the First, Second, Third and Fifth wards had been elected, but the fourth member of the school board and the alderman from the Fourth ward were in doubt. They remained in doubt until those figures came in from the Third ward, First district. It looked as though Father Reddy had enough of a lead over Mr. MacLeod to win out, but one cannot always tell how the voters are going to vote. Alderman Leddy had a lead of 100 votes over Mr. Allan, but some thought that was not enough; others thought it was. The figures show which were right.

It was surprising how many people were out to learn the returns. When The News put up its bulletin sheet it was snowing, blowing and generally disagreeable, so that there was naturally a feeling that the display of the figures would not be for the gratification of anything like a crowd. When the figures began to go up, though, the crowd began to gather and the street was well filled at times, there being a hundred or two standing around in the snow and weathering the storm, taking a keen interest in each figure as it was shown. Some hung around for hours, now and then dodging into the crowded office for a little warmth or to discuss the situation with those who always come around and figure up the returns from various points of view, in their endeavor to determine who is elected before all the vote are in.

The interest began early, because the returns came in early, but when it came 1 o'clock and there was one district to be heard from to determine who was who the last of the thoroughly disgusted ones retired. The disgust came because these figures were not in hours before, and the way the situation was explained. It was stated that the city clerk in his pre-election arrangements had secured an agreement from the several wardens and clerks to count in a uniform way. The first fold of the ballot was first to be counted, thus assuring an early return of the vote for mayor, School Committee and aldermen, which are of general interest throughout the city; then the vote of the second fold, the candidates for Representative Council, which are solely a ward issue. The first district of the Third ward made a record in sending in the count for mayor, but then the agreement was ignored and the officers counted School Committee, aldermen and Representative Council right through. Some citizens went to the wardroom to see what was going on, and when they returned to meet the gathering in The News office things were said which were not in the most complimentary to the officials of that district.

In addition to those who were out in person to receive the returns there were hundreds who were present in spirit. As usual, before the ballot boxes were turned, The News had calls by telephone to learn the result of the election. As a reasonable hour to ask such questions arrived the number of inquiries increased, until it was a continuous string of queries, telephone "central" apparently having a waiting list of anxious ones. The continuousness with which the telephone was worked seemed to be a great surprise to some who were lounging about The News office, waiting to hear what there was to hear.

Of course most of the people knew what they wished and not knowing but there was as usual those who asked for information, not knowing what they wished and not knowing what it was when they secured it. Naturally on election nights, when hundreds are dependent upon The News office for their information there is not the time to explain at length the figures and their meaning, or to repeat same after name when giving the returns from a number of districts. Some people are prepared with lists before calling up and when they are given a series of figures in regular order set them down and compare them while the telephone is accommodating some one else.

PLENTY OF PROOF

From People You Know—From Newport Citizens.

The greatest skeptic can hardly fail to be convinced in the face of evidence like this. It is impossible to produce better proof of merit than the testimony of residents of Newport, ..of people who can be seen at any time. Read the following case of it:

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For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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CALL EARLY. GET CHOICE.

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I am in position to quote lowest prices on orders placed before Dec. 24, for spring delivery.

Address, stating quantity desired,

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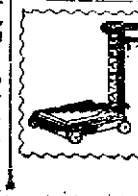

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NEW YORK LETTER.

Metropolis Is Now Larger Than Twenty-One Nations.

Rapid Growth of Merchant Fleets—Hotels Employ Interpreters—A Remarkable Theft.

[Correspondence of the News.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The proposal of the director of the census in that future publications on city population urban centres shall be used as the proper units, instead of the arbitrary political divisions indicated by city boundary lines, is one that appeals strongly to New York, for it gives hope of enabling the city to surpass London and to claim first place among all the cities of the world. Although the metropolis has spread out almost evenly in all directions its westward growth never has shown in the census returns because it has been beyond the boundary line of New Jersey. Under the new plan all the population in the urban area of each large city, as determined upon by the experts of the census bureau, would be credited to that city. This would add about 1,000,000 to the present official population of Greater New York, giving it 5,800,000. While this would still be lower than the population of Greater London, which is now placed at nearly 7,000,000, the rate of growth of New York is so much more rapid that it would pass its European rival before 1920.

Aside from the prestige of being the first city in the world, however, there is little to be gained by additions to the size of the city. Popular sentiment, in fact, seems to be against any considerable additions to the present administrative area. New York already contains more people than all the rest of the empire state with its more than two score cities and its great rural area, and its population is greater than that of 21 nations of the world including such countries as Denmark, Switzerland, Greece, Norway and Peru. For the present, most persons hold, the problems of giving the greater city proper government are difficult enough without further complications, but the plan of the census authorities which would give the city credit for the population logically belonging to it without adding to its actual area is regarded with favor.

Some idea of the tremendous extent of the ocean transportation business, both in the handling of passenger and freight, is conveyed by the fact that with the completion of the new giant liner Europa now under construction, which is to be the largest ship ever built, the one company to which she belongs will have under its house flag more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping. This is made up of a fleet of over 400 vessels of which 175 are ocean-going steamships. They could carry the entire cereal crop of 2,000,000 acres of American farmland, or the entire population of a thriving city, at a single sailing. This single merchant fleet is larger than the navy of any country except Great Britain, and of course it represents only one of a large number of lines engaged in the ocean-carrying trade, although the largest under a single management. It is noteworthy that this greatest of all merchant fleets has been built up and is operated without support or subvention from any state or government. The total tonnage of vessels entering and leaving New York harbor has increased more than 50 per cent in the past decade and now amounts to the enormous total of over 10,000,000 tons annually.

The remarkable discovery that more than two-thirds of New York's policemen can speak one or more languages besides English, and that one of them at least is the master of 11, has only served to accentuate the fact that New York has the most cosmopolitan and polyglot population in the world with the possible exception of Cairo or Port Said. No less than 57 separate languages and dialects, it is said on good authority, are spoken regularly in this city and the result of this modern babel has already made itself felt in the commercial circles. Banks, banking houses and similar institutions are more and more making it the practice in selecting employes to choose in such a manner as to make it possible to conduct business in a number of languages. It is in the great hotels, however, that this tendency is most marked. In practically any of the largest, a score of languages are spoken, and in the New Hotel Rector, it is said that this detail has been so carefully studied out that there will be practically no language except those of savage or semi-civilized peoples in which it will not be possible for a visitor to make himself understood. Among the clerks and other employes are to be found masters of practically every important tongue. A Danish clerk, for instance, educated here, a Greek confection maker, or the Turk famous for the coffee which he brews may be called upon to aid the foreign guest. Indeed the man who speaks only one language is distinctly at a disadvantage in his effort to forge ahead in this modern city of Babel.

The time when street car conductors, at least in New York, were regarded as captains of finance is rapidly passing, and it will be in no very distant future that their occupation will be regarded as merely menial and affording no opportunity to increase their income above their regular wages. Some years ago two conductors were arrested for knocking down fares. Unfortunately having a turn toward bookkeeping they had kept daily records of the exact amount of their profits over and above their wages. These records when captured, revealed the fact that the average number of fares knocked down daily was over 80 or above $4 worth for each man. Ever since then the street car companies have been striving to make such work impossible. First came the pay-as-you-enter car on which the conductor handled the money, and later the car in which the fare was deposited in a box by the passenger. Neither of these methods proved perfect however, and conductors, unless they were known to be honest, were still regarded as malefactors of great wealth. Now, however, there has arrived an apparatus which even makes change, so that the conductor does not handle any money at all. In appearance this device looks something like a miniature cash register. Any coin may be inserted and correct change obtained by pressing the correct lever. All that the conductor has to do is to look on. In this way, it is pointed out he will be able to keep his hands nice and clean. However, a large number of conductors insist that they do not object to washing their hands.

Another piece of burglary of the sort which, because of its freakishness is looked upon as a remarkable feat to be recorded rather than an ordinary theft to be punished, was pulled off here this week when two husky and hilarious boilermakers carried off from a machine shop a 500-pound yacht propeller blade which six men were not able to carry back from the place where its abductors had hidden it. This remarkable feat is said to be the most noteworthy combination of light-fingered and strong-arm work since a cool operator stole the temporary roof off the chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. A number of years ago a remarkably clever thief abstracted the 200-pound marble clock from the lobby of the now departed Fifth Avenue hotel in broad daylight and under the noses of hundreds of people. Previous to that the record in this field had been held for some years by two men who got away with a good-sized stove from one of the best-known of the old time cafes. The feat was rendered remarkable by the fact that a fire was burning in the stove at the time.

Longacre.

A CORONATION DURBAR.

The King and Queen of England To Receive Homage of Indian Vassals at Delhi in 1912.

[Marquise de Fontenoy.]

King George's announcement that he will proceed to India in the fall of next year, with Queen Mary, in order to hold a great durbar at Delhi on the opening day of the year 1912, appeals to the imagination not only of his lieges in all parts of the world but likewise to foreign nations. George and his consort have already visited India as Prince and Princess of Wales, but this will be the first occasion of an English monarch coming as such to India since the latter became subject to the British crown.

Nor can I recall any instance of a European sovereign making a royal or imperial progress through Asiatic dependencies subject to his rule. Napoleon III visited Algeria in state, and his sojourn there, though brief, served to strengthen the wavering loyalty of the native chiefs and population to such a degree that when the war with Germany broke out, in 1870, Algeria remained loyal to France instead of taking advantage of the latter's misfortunes to secure her own freedom.

And King John of Portugal, when he visited Brazil, became so fascinated thereby, and won to such an extent the good will of the people there, that he declined to return home, and contributed in no small degree to the separation of Brazil from the mother country, and to the establishment of its independence as an empire under the rule of his favorite son, Dom Pedro.

King George and Queen Mary's visit to India next fall cannot fail to strengthen his rule over that vast empire, the possession of which, with its 300,000,000 people of hundreds of different races and creeds, contributes so greatly to the importance, the power and the prosperity of Great Britain. The people of India until now have been restricted to seeing governors and viceroys as the personifications of England's sovereignty—mere officials, subject to orders from London and liable at any moment to be overridden and even recalled in what, to an Oriental mind, appears disgrace. True, there have been occasional visits from members of the British royal family, as for instance, when King Edward was in India as Prince of Wales in 1875-'76, and when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present at the coronation durbar at Delhi January 1, 1903, on which occasion, however, Lord Curzon as viceroy, insisted on having the "pas" of the royal duke, greatly to the amazement of the native princes. The durbar of January 1, 1912, will, however, afford the princes and the people of India the opportunity of coming face to face, not with their emperor's representative or with any mere princes of his house, but with the Kaisar-i-Hind himself.

It may be as well to explain right here that there will be no coronation ceremony at the durbar. The stories that the king and queen intend to have themselves crowned as Emperor and Empress of India at Delhi are without foundation. Coronations are especially European functions, and would not be understood in India, where the reign of a sovereign, great or small, suzerain or vassal, is always solemnly inaugurated by means of a durbar. The principal object of these accession durbars is to enable the various vassals and lieges of the new ruler to offer their allegiance and to pay their homage.

At the durbar at Delhi 13 months hence all the native rulers of India subject to the suzerainty or to the sovereignty of the Kaisar-i-Hind, will, with a similar object in view, assemble in great state and splendor, arrayed in cloth of gold and jewels of priceless value, attended by the princes of their house, the dignitaries of their courts, and by their armed retainers, furnishing a display of magnificence that no other continent than Asia could dream of and that no part of Asia but India could furnish. The durbar will take place in the great horseshoe shaped amphitheatre, where the English and native heralds will proclaim King George and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India, after which the act of homage on the part of the vassal rulers will take place, one after the other, in accordance with their rank.

The procession of all these princes from Delhi and from the camps and temporary townships in the vicinity, will furnish perhaps an ever still more picturesque spectacle, with the hundreds of state elephants, adorned with golden and jeweled trappings of barbaric character and surmounted by golden, ivory and silver howdahs. The British troops alone taking part in this affair will number more than 50,000 and it may safely be taken for granted that everything will be done, both by the government and by the British authorities in India, to render this durbar of durbars memorable by its grandeur and magnificence in the history of India and of the world.

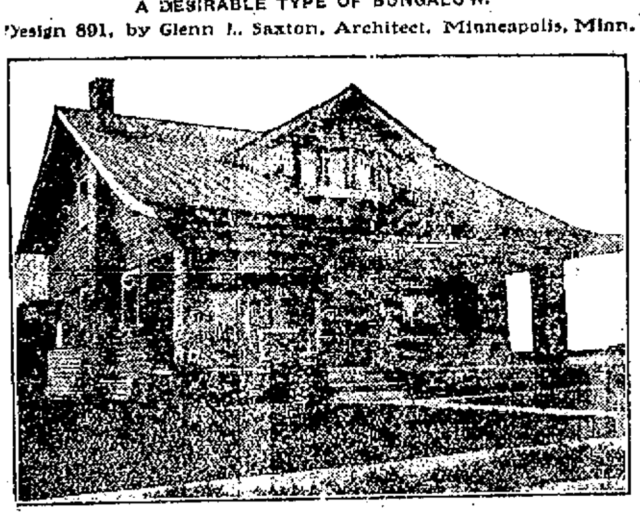
There is no feature about these durbars which is of particular importance and which invites reflection. Prior to the establishment of English rule in India all its various nationalities were forever at cruel and devastating war with one another. England has compelled them to remain at peace, but for all that there is little intercourse between them, and, as Lord Curzon while viceroy once remarked, their states form a series of water-tight compartments, each entirely distinct and separate from the remainder. A durbar such as that which takes place at the end of next year will have the effect of bringing all these different princes together, into contact.

TO PRESERVE MAMMOTH CAVE.

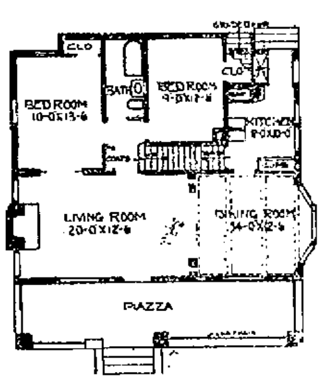
Representative Thomas of Kentucky is fearful for the future of Mammoth cave and is preparing a bill providing for its purchase by the Federal government and its preservation as a national reservation. His argument is that the United States government should take steps to preserve a great natural wonder that is likely some day to be destroyed unless some strong hand intervenes to protect it. The cave is the largest that has ever been discovered and its natural beauties excel those of every other. There are now more than 157 miles of walks, and some idea of its size may be obtained by the statement that its main avenue is four and a half miles long, 120 feet high and 40 feet wide. There are 10 other avenues, large and small, and at least 100 chambers.

A DESIRABLE TYPE OF BUNGALOW.

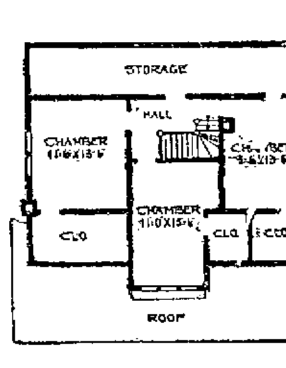
Design 891, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

This exterior is notable for its simplicity. The piazza is built of brick, laid hit and miss, instead of having the regulation round columns and turned balusters. A log chain takes the place of a balustrade. The walls are shingled and stained a dark brown. A single dormer breaks the monotony of the roof. The arrangement of the interior affords five sleeping rooms if so many are desired. The second story may be left unfinished until more chambers are needed.

GLENN L. SAXTON.

A NEW RACING SCHOONER.

The Herreshoffs to Build Vessel Similar to the Westward for Commodore Plant.

It is now assured that schooner racing in American waters next yachting season will be far more interesting and exciting than it has been in years. The proof of this is that M. Morton F. Plant, of the New York Yacht Club has just placed an order with the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol for a new steel racing schooner, of similar dimensions to the schooner Westward.

Commodore Plant's new vessel will be 96 feet on the water line, 135 feet over all, 27 feet 6 inches beam and 17 feet draught. She will be built to the American rule of measurement, unlike that of the Westward, which was built under the conditions called for by the international rule, which prevails abroad. The new schooner will be from the designs of Captain N. G. Herreshoff and Commodore Plant expects her delivery complete by June 1 next. This vessel will be an important addition to the schooner fleet of America and that of the New York Yacht Club fleet particularly.

With the return of the Westward there will be contests of the most determined nature between these yachts, and the results will keep the experts speculating sufficiently to make the interest in their meeting of the most lively kind. This because of the different rules of rating and measurement under which they have been designed and built by the same naval architect and company. Such a comparison will be most instructive at least, not only to the yachtsmen of America and Europe but also to the naval architects of the world.

Commodore Plant has done much for yachting. His name stands prominently for the sport. It is still well remembered how he sent schooner Ingomar into foreign waters in 1904 and raced her there persistently during that season; how in 22 races she won 12 first prizes, four second prizes, one third prize and two extra prizes. The Ingomar opened wide the eyes of the German and British yachtsmen to the merits of the Herreshoff designed and built schooner, which the Westward six years later confirmed in the fullest manner.

This year the American season was made all the more interesting by the appearance of Commodore Plant's handsome and speedy new Herreshoff sloop, the Shimna, which was so successful as to evoke the praise of the thousands fortunate enough to see her under sail. The Shimna in the several races of the New York Yacht Club won eight first prizes, among them being the Commodore's cup and Vice Commodore's cup, sailed for during the annual cruise. The several appearances of the Shimna were the more attractive for the presence on board of Commodore Plant, who left the quarter deck of his big steam yacht Iolanda that he might enjoy the pleasure resulting from the stubborn racing that followed. This pleasure was all the more enhanced by the commodore frequently taking charge of the sloop in her most stubborn contests.

Commodore Plant, with his steam yacht the Iolanda, left Southampton, England, in November, 1909, for a cruise to the far east, which continued for months and in that time he did much to add to the popularity of American yachtsmen and the prestige of the New York Yacht Club. The commodore has also owned other steam yachts and numerous small racing boats some of which have been champions in local waters.

The construction of the new Herreshoff schooner by Commander Plant will be regarded by the yachtsmen of the country as a very important event, by the owners of old favorites of the same type, the Queen and the Elmina, and also by Mr. W. E. Iselin and Mr. Robert E. Tod, who are building big schooner yachts, the facts will be learned with satisfaction.

THE OLD COLOR.

[Boston Transcript.]

Many newspapers, recounting the incident of a New York veteran whose request that he might be permitted to touch the old regimental flag he followed during the Civil war was granted by the adjutant general of the state, comment upon it as if it were an exceptional happening. The picture presented is striking and pathetic—the old soldier passing his hands over the frayed, sacred silk, which by General Verbeck's order was taken from the glass case to gratify him, then turning sadly away with the words that he was near his end but had felt that he must see the "old color" again before he died. The scene is rather typical than novel. Not many years ago a Massachusetts veteran on his death bed requested that the "old color" might be placed upon his coffin. On the application of his family, the request was granted, the state authorities seeing that the flag was returned to its glass case when the funeral was over. There are two bars of rusty brown on the state color of one of the Massachusetts regiments, which a woman once was overheard pointing out to a boy at her side as made by the blood of his father. That father lived long after the war, and often told with justifiable pride how he hugged the color to his breast when both of his arms were shattered. As much as $100 has been offered in vain for a piece of the old color by a rich veteran who hoped that in the inspection and repairing a fragment might fall to the ground. A sign at the State house requests visitors to remove their hats in passing before the battle flags. At first it seemed novel, perhaps arbitrary, but it so sorted with the general sentiment of devotion to the flag that now the observance is so general that an individual exception excites comment. The attachment of the soldier for the color is one of the civilian recognizes without wholly understanding. It must be felt to be realized in its intensity. The Union veteran loves the Stars and Stripes, but his love for the regimental or state color is a twin love.

THE BOWERY MISSION A HAVEN OF REFUGE.

[Christian Herald.]

New York is the city of gilded misery for the poor and the unfortunate. To the man out of work, without money and without influence, tramping the streets from early morning till late evening, New York, with all its teeming population, is as an arid desert with no speck of green to refresh the eye or drop of water to cool the parched tongue. Yet in this desert of the unfortunates here and there, though far between, are to be found some oases. Of these the Bowery mission is the most prominent. For over 30 years it has stood as a haven of shelter, refreshing the unfortunates both in body and soul. No discrimination is made at the Bowery mission as to race, creed, class or caste. The only passport to its doors is misfortune. Within the past 32 months the Mission Labor Bureau has secured employment for almost 10,000 men and not one per cent of these have been failures.

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Sell you a practically brand new piano at a greatly reduced price.
Every summer we rent several pianos to Summer Visitors for 3½ to 4 months. They all demand new pianos right from the factory. We have these pianos back in stock now.
You can get one of these—all first-grade, practically unused pianos—at a price that will surprise you. If you are thinking of buying a piano, we can SAVE YOU MONEY.
Always glad to show them, even if you aren't ready to buy. COME IN.
Chas. 8. Plummer,
Proprietor
ROGERS MUSIC STORE,
Opp. Government Landing.

HOUSE-CLEANING.
Have your cleaning done by the vacuum process. Machine here now.
Tel. 521, or call 14 Bellevue Ave.
Swenson's Bicycle Shop.

The Rayo Lamp
Unequalled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Has latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

THE TRADES.

Alexander Nicol,
General Builder.
Estimates cheerfully given on all work. Let me give you an estimate on storm sash.
Tel. 1648, or call noons.
Work promptly attended to. Shop 31 Newport Avenue.

R. L. OMAN, JR., & CO.,
Successors to Goddard and Barlow,
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers,
General Jobbing.
Rear 200 Thames Street.

Benj. F. Tanner,
Contractor and Builder,
Distributing Agent for
THE CELEBRATED ASBESTOS CENTURY ROOFING, SLATES AND LUMBER.
These slates or shingles can be applied by your own builder. The expense to all builders the same.
Storehouse, Bridge St.
Telephone 561.

Chas. M. Hughes,
Carpenter and Builder,
General Jobbing a Specialty.
Residence 7 Francis St. Tel. 1111.

MORGAN BROTHERS
Contractors and Builders,
All kinds of Mason Work, Brick-laying, Plastering, etc., at short notice and lowest prices.
6 DEAN AVENUE.
Telephone 1466.

Daniel J. Mahoney, Mason Work
I will give you an estimate to tear down your old ceilings, replacing them with new ones, or concrete your cellar, repairing your chimneys, tiling your bathroom, fireplaces, vestibules, etc. Jobbing of all kinds attended to.
Residence 18 Pond Avenue.

J. Joseph M. Martin,
MASON CONTRACTOR.
Mason work in all its branches. Brick Work. Cement Work. Tiling. Plastering, etc. Tel.
12 NARRAGANSETT AVE.

Telephone 1118.
CEMENT WORK PLASTERING
TILE SETTING BRICKLAYING
JAMES M. MEIKLE,
Agent for CORK TILE,
Estimates given on Jobbing Promptly.
All kinds of work attended to.
OFFICE MORTON AVENUE.

BANISH PLUMBING WORRIES.
The next time any part of your plumbing refuses to work, springs a leak or needs repairing or replacing, take the shortest cut to satisfaction and PEACE OF MIND by phoning or consulting
T. B. Connolly,
Contracting Engineer,
Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating
A large supply of pipe fittings and valves of every kind always on hand.
339 THAMES STREET.
Perry Mill Building.
Phones—Office 106. Residence 16..

M. A. McCORMICK,
General Contractor and Builder
Concrete Building Blocks.
Boards for Jig Saw Work.
MILL WORK
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.
Office and Mill 4 Sherman Street

HEADQUARTERS
For First-Class
PLUMBING
STEAM and GAS FITTING
ELECTRICAL WORK.
LINCOLN HAMMETT,
Tel. 348. Mary Street

PRICE OF COKE.

Prepared, delivered,		
36 bushels	-	$4.50
18 bushels	-	2.25
Common, delivered,		
35 bushels	-	$3.50
18 bushels	-	1.75
Price at Works,		
Prepared,		11c a bushel
Common,		9c a bushel

In buying space in The Daily News an advertiser knows exactly what he gets, just as one knows who gets five single dollars when he changes a five-dollar bill—no more, no less.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 16 John street.

BOY WANTED—To work in store between school hours. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

WANTED—At once, young lady proficient with typewriter. Steady employment. Apply Box 26, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Young men and women who are striving for good positions, to learn stenography and typewriting. The Williams School, corner Spring and Cannon streets. Rebuilt typewriters from $10 to $50. Telephone 2143.

GENERAL WANTS.

BARGAINS IN STOVES. A large assortment of new and second-hand heating stoves, from $2.50 up. Call and examine them. The I. N. L. Company, 126 Broadway. Tel. 1605.

WANTED—Old pictures of New York; San Francisco, Naval Battles, and Revolutionary Generals. Send description. Box 55, Daily News Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Black fur lap robe from wagon on Warner street, Sunday evening. Reward for information leading to recovery. Address Box 54, Daily News Office.

FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD.

AQUIDNECK HOUSE TO RENT

For Private Dancing Parties, Socials and Entertainments. Well heated and lighted.

P. H. HORGAN,
224 Thames St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

First class, with all modern improvements. Meals served when desired. Prospect House, William Franson, Prop. 1 Prospect Hill street.

FOR RENT—Upper tenement 21 ... street. $20 per month. Apply ... J. A. Barker.

WANTED—Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, for housekeeping, or small unfurnished tenement. Rent must be reasonable. Address Box P, Daily News Office.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, clean and respectable, with or without board. Mrs M. Maycabe, 100 Spring street.

TO LET—A tenement of four comfortable rooms and washroom in good repair. Suitable for a family of adults. Rent eight dollars. Apply Box 35, Daily News Office.

FOR RENT—Lower tenement 16 Mt. Vernon street. Well located and in excellent condition. Apply to A. Farmer, 28 Mt. Vernon street.

FOR RENT—Store and tenement, corner of Spring and Church streets; a very desirable location for any kind of business.

TO LET—On Fowler avenue, a cottage of seven rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to S. N. Booth, 71 Broadway, or Barker Bros. & Co.

MODERN 12-room house, 62 Prospect Hill street. For rent Dec. 15. $30 and water rates in advance. Apply Mrs. Edley Newton, 20 Bellevue avenue.

FOR RENT—Lower tenement on Bradford avenue from November 15. Apply to W. F. Adams, 83 Mill street.

FOR RENT—A suite of rooms in a desirable locality, the rooms could be used by a dentist's or physician's office or as apartments for a gentleman. References exchanged. Address Box M, Daily News Office.

IN THE NEWS BUILDING—For rent three fine offices in the south part of Daily News Building, singly or en suite. They have fine light and air, are steam heated in winter and have janitor's care. Apply at Daily News Counting Room.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
Mrs. N. McMAHON
18 John Street, near Spring.
First-class help supplied at short notice. Tel. 246.

MRS. HODGSON,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
55 Broadway, Opposite City Hall.
ENGAGEMENTS WANTED. Tel. 738.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODISTS.

DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY.
Foot Specialist and Electrolysian.
Ingrowing Nails, Hair Moles and Warts removed. Treatment painless. Massage. Open evenings. Office 79 Spring St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Portland Cutter, in good condition. $15.00. Also Kentucky brake cart. Address Box 5, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE—One set attachment runners, nearly new; size of axle 1½ ... W. P. Sherman, M. S. Portsmouth, R. I. Tel. 32-3.

FOR SALE—Poultry pullets and hens. First class stock. Apply Roderick, 16½ Warner street.

FOR SALE—Three pool tables; good condition. Inquire Wm. Quigley, 10 Market square.

FOR SALE.
An Edison "Home" Phonograph,
latest model, but little used, and as good as new; together with a large number of both two and four-minute records. Will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars address P. O. Box 507.

AUCTION SALE
Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
AQUIDNECK HALL, 83 MILL ST.
Goods received daily (except Thursday). Cash paid for all kinds of household goods.
Lower tenement to let on Broadway, modern improvements.
... Hall 932. House 1218.
W. F. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE,
Plot No. 28 in the Island Cemetery.
Address Box B, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE
At Fort Hill Farm.
CALIFORNIA PRIVET.
Fine bushy plants from 1½ to 3 ft. high
BARKER BUILDING & REALTY CO.
105 Broadway.

YELLOW PINE AND MAPLE FLOORING.

A. & H. G. Hammett
Lumber, Hardware, Sewer Pipe
Cement, Brick, etc.
319-321 Thames St.

A REAL SNOWSTORM.

All Night It Fell, While the Wind Blew and Howled.

Not Much Interruption to Travel, Within or Outside the City.

That storm deceived many people Tuesday. It looked dead about 2 p. m., but it looked exceedingly lively at 2 a. m. Perhaps some do not know how it was at 2 a. m., but if they were awake they knew the wind was blowing "great guns" and the snow was drifting and it was about as wild a night as one could remember. It did not give up snowing gently either. It was still trying to snow at 2 a. m., and while the snow petered out soon thereafter it blew so that one could not tell whether it was snowing or blowing, and this continued until well into the morning.

It was cold—18 at 2 a. m., with the northwest wind howling and snow about a foot and a half deep, and no one shovelling. This gives some idea of how the night police enjoyed themselves.

The snow banked. In places it banked high, while others had no shoveling to do. Apparently about six inches of snow fell. That was the estimate of observers and of the Water Works officials, judging by the melted snow. In places the drifts are two feet or more.

The railways put out their snow plows during the evening and kept them out a good part of the night, for while the quantity of snow was not great it drifted badly and they were not disposed to allow it to pack hard and make difficulty in opening of the lines for today's running. The drifts were found in about the usual places and the work on the cars was what might be called comfortable snow fighting. This morning the plows were set at work with their levelers, to break down the harsh ridges beside the tracks and distribute the snow away from the rails, to convenience both the company and the driving public.

Street Commissioner Sullivan had about 75 men at work this morning on the snow. Carts were employed on Thames street, which did not happen to come into the wind-blown area and had a great deal more snow than was useful. This afternoon, the wind having subsided some, a gang was put on the Ocean drive, to clear some drifts on Ridge road. Otherwise there was nothing special for the department to do as a result of the storm.

The sun came out this morning, and so did the snow shovels. Things began to be busy again, the snow began to melt, the sidewalks were pretty well shovelled and the sleds and sleighs had a chance. The snow was so drifted this morning and the no-school signal was rung for the small children and the little ones had some fun. The older pupils did not respond very generally this morning, some of the schools having only a third to a half their regular number. It was a real snowstorm.

Steamer Priscilla lay over at her dock here until 12:55 this morning, when there seemed to be a lull in the storm or a let-up in the snow, and she proceeded. Steamer Providence, bound east, put in at New Haven and remained there until 5 this morning, when she came on, arriving here at 11. The steamboat train was waiting, and taking her passengers left for Boston at 11:50, the boat continuing to Fall River.

The snow caused some delay on the steam road on account of the switches at Boston. The 9 o'clock train was half an hour late and all were more or less late from the same cause.

There was some delay in the mails, due to the handicap of railroad travel.

Sloop Sam Bab, from Cloyne School, was reported ashore at Fort Adams, between the north and south docks. The storm must have broken her from her moorings and sent her to the fort.

Despite the blow and the discomforts of the milkmen and others, the storm passed this vicinity without doing special damage.

The sleighing is said to be satisfactory, despite the drifting.

HIGH SCHOOL BASKET BALL.

Rogers Schedule Provides for Twenty Games, Twelve of Them at Home.

Manager Curry of the Rogers High School basket ball team has announced the schedule for the coming season. There are 20 games, 12 at at home and 8 away. Three new teams are included this year, East Grenwich Academy, Rogers & Allen Business College and Franklin High School. The schedule is as follows:

December 16—Central Falls High School, here.
December 28—Alumni, here.
January 2—Rogers & Allen, here.
January 6—Taunton High School, here.
January 13—Woonsocket High School, away.
January 14—East Greenwick Academy, away.
January 20—B. M. C. Durfee High School, here.
January 27—St. Andrew's Chapter, here.
February 3—Pawtucket High School, pending.
February 4—B. M. C. Durfee High School, away.
February 10—Woonsocket High School, here.
February 17—Durfee Textile School, here.
February 22—Fairhaven High School, here.
February 24—Pawtucket High School, pending.
March 3—Rogers & Allen, away.
March 4—Durfee Textile, away.
March 10—Franklin High School, pending.
March 17—East Greenwich Academy, pending.
March 24—Franklin High School, pending.
March 25—Taunton High School, away.

The team will be composed of Knox, Arnold and Oxx, forwards; Underwood, centre; Freeman and Captain Anthony, backs, with M. Jemail as substitute.

ARRIVES AHEAD OF TIME.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Docks Without Port Propeller.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Big North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had the misfortune of carrying away her port propeller in mid-ocean last Monday afternoon, came into port early today several hours ahead of her expected arrival.

The accident happened in fine moderate weather. Captain Polack says no wreckage was struck and there was only a slight jar when the engine raced. With the dropping of the propeller the balance tank filled with water, which brought the stern down to the usual bearings. The steamer proceeded under the starboard engine, making 17½ knots thereafter. Among the passengers were Professor Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer; Colonel J. J. Astor and son, and Congressman H. S. Boutell.

MISS TAFT UNVEILS STATUE.

Delegates from German Societies Pay Tribute to Baron Von Steuben.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft, Secretary of War Dickinson, Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, and representatives of German societies from different parts of the country paid tribute to Baron Von Steuben, on the occasion of the unveiling of his statue here today. Secretary Dickinson presided at the ceremonies. Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, unveiled the statue. It stands on the northwest corner of Lafayette Square, opposite the White House. On other corners of this tract are the statues of Lafayette, Rochambeau and Kosciusko.

A male chorus of 1,000 voices, accompanied by the United States marine band, furnished the music. A procession with 10,000 men in line passed in review at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

SONOMA GIRL SOLD.

Famous Trotting Mare Bought by C. W. Moore for $20,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 7.—Sonoma Girl (2:04 1-4), the famous trotting mare who won the Transylvania stake in 1907, has been sold by Miss Lotta Crabtree of Boston to C. W. Moore, owner of the Dromore Farm, St. Clair, Mich., for a price reported to be $20,000. She will be shipped there immediately.

STATE GRANGERS TO MEET.

Program for Annual Session of Three Days Which Will be Held at Barrington.

The annual session of the State Grange will be held December 14-16 at the Barrington town hall, the organization being entertained by Barrington Grange. An unusual amount of business is on hand, and by far the most interesting topic to come up is in the election of officers, which occurs once in two years.

The special interest this year is on account of the fact that it has been expected that State Master Frank E. Marchant would decline a re-election. Among the grangers the only reason given for Mr. Marchant's retirement is that he has served eight years and feels that this is long enough.

Many candidates have been mentioned, among them Benjamin Martin of East Providence, Edmund Spooner of East Greenwich, Isaac L. Sherman of Middletown, Henry S. Turner of Johnston, Mrs. Martha A. Gardner, master of Exeter Grange; Charles H. Waite, master of Providence Grange, and William H. Hervey, master of Oaklawn Grange of Cranston. Most of these, however, have declined to serve giving various reasons, and others are said among the Grangers to stand no chance of election if their names should be proposed.

Mr. Martin, who has had a long experience, including several terms as state senator, and as state treasurer of the order, is looked upon as a favorite candidate, but has declined. The feeling now is that all the differences will be settled privately, and that State Master Marchant will be the only candidate and will have a unanimous re-election.

The order has about 40 branches in the state, and a membership of not far from 3,000. The three days' session will probably be devoted in part to the discussion of various legislative questions, including laws which have been proposed or in which changes may be suggested. These include such matters as the hunting laws, deer and dog laws, the proposed law to require farmers to cut brush along the roads, the railroads crossing laws, the billboard ordinances and other matters. The program is as follows:

Wednesday, December 14: 10 A. M.—Grange opened in fifth degree. Roll-call of officers. Announcement of committees. Obligation of delegates who have not received the fifth degree. Opened in fourth degree. Address of welcome by the master of Barrington Grange. Response by lecturer of State Grange. Report of committee on credentials. Roll-call of voting members. Report of committee on order of business. Introduction of business for reference without debate. Reports of Deputies. 12 M.—Intermission. 1:30 P. M.—Master's annual address. Reports of officers. Reports of masters of Pomona Granges. Introduction of business for reference without debate. Report of committee on revision of by-laws. General business. 4:30—Intermission. 7 P. M.—Reports of committees. 7:30 P. M.—Exemplification of the third degree by a degree team. Remarks by visiting members. General business.

Thursday, December 15: 10 A. M.—Grange opened in fourth degree. Reports of masters of subordinate granges. Record of committees, general business and discussion. 12:30—Intermission. 2 P. M.—Open session, in charge of worthy state lecturer. 3:30 P. M.—Recess, 10 minutes. 3:40—Grange opened in fourth degree. General business. 4:30 P. M.—Intermission. 7:30 P. M. Fifth degree conferred in full form by a degree team. 8:30 P. M.—Sixth degree conferred in form by the State Grange.

Friday, December 16: 10 A. M.—Grange opened in fourth degree. Reports of officers and masters who have not reported. 10:30 A. M.—Election of officers. General business. 12:30—Intermission. 2 P. M.—Reports of committees. Installation of officers. Conferring the annual word, closing the labors of the season.

TWO FUNERALS FROM ST. JOSEPH'S.

There were two large funerals from St. Joseph's Church this morning, one following the other. Both interments were by carriage to St. Columba cemetery, and despite the snow the relatives and friends who made the journey did not encounter such difficult driving as one might expect.

The first funeral was of an old-time member of the parish, James Mahoney. Rev. Dr. Doran celebrated the requiem mass and read the service for the dead. There was a large attendance of old friends, neighbors and relatives and a large number of city officers, past, present and prospective, including Mayor Boyle and members of the Board of Aldermen. There were a number of handsome floral tributes. The bearers were Patrick Fitzgerald, Jeremiah Galvin, James E. Sullivan and Patrick M. Dwyer.

Following this came the funeral of Gunner's Mate John C. Lutz, at which Father O'Rourke officiated. This was also attended by a large number of friends and there were a number of floral pieces. A detachment from the Training Station acted as official mourners and furnished the bearers.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Albert C. Brownell, who lived alone, was found dead in bed at an early hour this morning by Harvey Macomber. He was about 64 years of age and the youngest of nine children of the late John and Susan Brownell. The only two now living are Captain John M. Brownell and Susan Ann Brownell. He leaves three children.

Everything of a banking nature entrusted to our care receives our best attention. We shall be glad to have a share of your business.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
38 Washington Square.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.,
303 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.
WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR ACCOUNT.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
ANGUS McLEOD, President. THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Vice-President and Secretary.
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN, PETER KING,
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GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE.

Savings Bank of Newport.

NOTICE!

All depositors of this Bank holding pass-books upon which DIVIDENDS HAVE NOT BEEN ADDED FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS previous to this date will please present same to be written up.

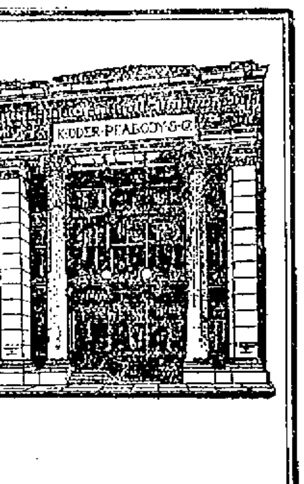
Newport, R. I., Oct. 18, 1910.

SELECT THE BANK WITH A STEADY GROWING EARNED SURPLUS FOR YOUR BANKING TRANSACTIONS.

1905 Surplus	$40,000.
1906 Surplus	$60,000.
1907 Surplus	$50,000.
1908 Surplus	$70,000.
1909 Surplus	$75,000.
1910 Surplus	$80,000.

WATCH FOR 1911.
This is the record of the
AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,
236 Thames Street.

We sell foreign exchange, available in all countries, at current rates. This is the safest way to send CHRISTMAS money abroad.



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Investment Securities

GEORGE F. COZZENS, Manager.
Wires to All Principal Cities.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

We wish to announce that we are now ready for the Xmas Holidays. If you wish to give a dainty present—one that is exclusive and at the same time inexpensive—this is the place to find what you are looking for. Our art department is a place of beauty. It must be seen to be appreciated. Below is a partial list of attractive articles at most attractive prices.

Scrim, Hand Embroidered Centrepieces $2.25
Scrim, Hand Embroidered Buffet Covers $2.25
Scrim, Hand Embroidered Doilies 98c
Linen, Hand Embroidered Pillow Covers $2.25
Grass Linen Hand Embroidered Pillow Covers 98c
Stenciled Burlap Pillow Covers 50c
Stenciled Linen Centrepieces 50c
Also a large selection of Art Bureau Goods from 25c to 98c.

THE LEDDY CO.,
SPECIALTY SHOP,
Sherman Building, Thames St.

FIFTY YEARS A MINISTER.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Smith of the American Society of Education Dies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Edmund Smith, secretary of the American Society of Education, died at his home in this city last night of heart disease, at the age of 81. He had served 50 years as a minister of the Methodist church, up to the time of his retirement three years ago. The burial will take place in Philadelphia.

The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS.
Is especially adapted for mailing.

House Painting, Decorating, Paper Hanging.
WALL PAPER SAMPLES.
ALFRED H. CORNELL,
Contractor.
40 So. Baptist St. Phone 1305

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7. Wall Street—The market opened with Amalgamated Copper 61⅞, American Beet Sugar 36⅝, American Cotton Oil 57, American Smelting and Refining 72, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe 95¾, Baltimore & Ohio 104⅛, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 73⅜, Chesapeake & Ohio 75⅝, Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul 119⅝, Colorado Fuel and Iron 30, Erie 25⅝, Great Northern preferred 120, Great Northern Ore Certificates 54, Interborough-Metropolitan 19¾, Interborough-Metropolitan preferred 53⅝, Missouri Pacific 45, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 30⅝, New York Central 103⅛, Northern Pacific 112⅝, Pennsylvania 126⅝, Reading 142⅛ to 142¼, Rock Island 28⅛, Southern Pacific 111⅝, Southern Railway 23⅝, Union Pacific 166⅝ to 166⅛, United States Steel 71⅛, Wabash preferred 32⅛, Lehigh Valley 174⅛.

10—Initial prices in the stock market showed further pressure in the active list. Union Pacific opened with a block of 3,500 shares at 166⅝ to 166⅛, as against 167⅛ at yesterday's close. A large block of Reading opened at 142⅛ and 142¼, a maximum loss of ½ a point. Almost immediately after the opening the market rallied, with recovery in the general list.

11—Room traders covered out stocks freely on the rally and a number of the representative issues were driven materially below yesterday's low figures. The metal and railroad equipment stocks were especially weak. By 11 o'clock the market was receiving some support and there was a fractional recovery.

Noon—The increased weakness in United States Steel, Union Pacific and other issues in the same class early, was ascribed largely to the operations of the short interest, which seemed to have renewed its aggressive tactics of the previous week. Many rumors and reports regarding industrial conditions were in circulation despite yesterday's reassuring statement from the leading representatives of the steel and iron trade. Increasing firmness of call money was hardly a factor in depressing prices. Throughout the second hour the trend of prices was upward, causing pretty complete recoveries all around. Bonds were easy. Money on call strong at 3¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 5½ per cent. Exchanges $292,421,128; balances 13,818,127.

[Furnished by Hornblower & Weeks, 34 Bellevue Avenue.]

New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

	Closing.
Amalgamated Copper	63⅞
Am Car & Foundry	49
Am Locomotive	35¾
Am Smelt & Ref	73⅞
Am Woolen	30⅛
Anaconda Ming	39
Atch Top & San Fe	95⅞
Atlantic Coast Line	113
Baltimore & Ohio	104¾
Bklyn Rap Trans	74⅜
Canadian Pacific Ry	191⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	79⅞
Chic Mil & St Paul	120
Chic & Northwestern	145
Col Fuel & Iron Co	30⅛
Consolidated Gas	134
Can Pac	79⅞
Del & Hudson Co	161⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	27½
Erie	26⅝
General Electric	151¼
Great Northern Pfd	121
Gt. Northern Ore	54½
Interboro Met	19½
Interboro Met Pfd	54⅝
Lehigh Valley	177
Louisville & Nash	144
Mo Kan & Tex	30⅝
Missouri Pacific	35⅝
National Lead	50½
N Y Cent & Hudson	107⅞
N Y Ontario & West	39⅝
Norfolk & Western	96⅝
Northern Pacific Ry	113⅝
Pennsylvania R R	127⅞
Pressed Steel Car	28
Reading	144¼
Republic Iron & Stl	29½
Rock Island	29⅞
Southern Pacific	112¼
So Ry	23⅞
Texas & Pacific	25
Union Pacific	167⅞
Utah Copper	45½
U S Rubber	32½
U S Rubber 1st pfd	109
U S Steel	73⅝
U S Steel pref	115⅝
Va-Carolina Chem	59⅝
Wabash	15
Cal & Hecla	530
Greene Copper	6⅝
E Butte	11⅝
[illegible]	19
North Butte	27½
Nevada Cons	18⅝
Utah Cons	13¾
1st National	1⅞
Am Tel & Tel	133⅞
N Y N H & H	151
U S Smelters	30½
North Lake	6½

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WOOLENS
1,000 styles of high-grade fabrics.
Men's, Women's Wear
Direct from Jobber to you.
H. L. Bishop & Son,
224 Butler Exchange,
Providence.

H. J. Hass,
Florist and Decorator
196 Thames Street

GENUINE

PIERPOINT

CUT GLASS

We have all the newest patterns of this celebrated Cut Glass, even those which are not yet patented.

LOOK

At the selection we have to offer you at lower prices than you can get in New York or Boston.

WILLIAM K. COVELL,
163 THAMES STREET.

SUGGESTIONS

From our very complete stock of

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN.

Silver, Gold and Gold-Filled Watches, $5.00 to $75.00. Smoking Sets, in brass and silver, $2.50 up. Military Brushes in silver, ebony and Parisian ivory, $2.50 pair upward. Scarf Pins of every description, in new designs, 50c to $150.00. Sterling Match Boxes and Cigarette Cases. $1.00 to $25.00. Gold and Silver Pen Knives 75c to $15.00. Thermos Flasks, for carrying a hot drink in on a cold day, $3.75. Smart Canes and Umbrellas $3.50 to $20.00. Desk Sets for the den, $6.00 to $75.00. Leather Travelling Sets, $5.00 upwards. Sterling Key Rings, 50c upward.

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Open every evening until Christmas.

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Coal and Wood.

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Fancy Grocers and Wine Merchants.

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} 25c per lb.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
16 & 20 Washington Square.
Telephone 68, 69.
CONFECTIONERY DEPT.

THE RESERVES BEATEN.

Catskill, in Better Condition, Plays More Strongly.

Algonkin Fourth Victorious Over Newton—Cloyne Teams Win and Lose.

The storm cut down the attendance at the basket ball game at the armory Tuesday evening and the election must have also contributed to make the crowd rather smaller than it would have been, despite the weather. Those who went had an opportunity to see fast basket ball. The Reserves lost 30 to 16, and this means that the visiting Catskill team was playing some. It takes fast playing to win from the Reserves, even if McMahon is not in the game and Dunn is no longer doing stunts in the back held. The visitors were there with the play, especially in the second half, when the real strength of a team is shown. In the first half the Reserves scored 10 points to 14 for the visitors. Ordinarily nothing would be thought of this, but in the second half the Reserves were accumulating only 6. That is where the rub came and where the visitors showed their superiority, holding the Reserves down in the second half, when they have been accustomed to show their form.

There is no question but the visitors were in better condition than the home players. Matthews, their centre, seemed to be the whole thing in the scoring line, making nine baskets and one point on a foul, or more than the entire score of the Reserves. The sides:

Catskill.	Reserves.
Cole, l. f.,	r. b., Palmer
Hollenbeck, r. f.,	l. b., Shea
Matthews, c.,	c., Ahearn
Evans, l. b.,	r. f., Roche
Deer, r. b.,	l. f., Harvey

Score—Catskill 30; Reserves 16. Baskets—Cole 2, Hollenbeck 1, Matthews 9, Evans 1, Deer 1; Harvey 1, Roche 2, Ahearn 2, Palmer 3. Fouls—Matthews 1, Cole 1. Referee—McMahon. 20-minute halves.

The Algonkin fourth team opened its season with a victory over the Newton Athletic Club. The game was close most of the first half and it was hard to judge which would win out, when time was called at the end of the first half the score being 11 to 10 in Algonkin's favor. The second half was also close for about 10 minutes then Hale and Issler of the Algonkins showed their skill by passing and shooting. In this half Hale made five baskets to his opponent's one. Issler played a good game as a forward, but was over-scored by his opponent, Donahue. The game was clean throughout and but few fouls were called. The final score was 19 to 15. The line-up and summary:

Algonkins	Newton.
Issler, r. f.,	l. b., Donahue
Hall, l. f.,	r. b., Hooks
Tawasend, c.,	c., Ottilidge
Hale, r. b.,	l. f., Hamilton
Prisler, l. b.,	r. f., Shattler

Score—Algonkins 19, Newton 16. Field goals—Hale 6, Issler 1, Hall 2, Hamilton 1, Donahue 3, Ottiliage 1, Shattler 2. Foul goals—Hale 1, Donahue 1. Referee—Carr. Timer—Whitten. Scorer—Whalen. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

The Cloyne third basket ball team held the Mercury Five Tuesday in a fast and interesting game. The first half ended 20-12 in favor of Cloyne, and in the second period the Cloyne team held the Mercurys down to two baskets. The game was much closer than the score shows. Marshall and Ward played well for the Mercurys, and Crawford, Van Dam and Wells starred for Cloyne. The line-up:

Marshall, l. f.	l. f., Van Dam
Dring r. f.	r. f., Bradford
Boss, c.	c. Crawford
Ward, l. b.	r. b., Talcott
Leary, r. b.	l. b., Wells

Baskets—Marshall 4, Crawford 5, Van Dam 5, Wells 3, Talcott 3, S. Bradford 2, Ward 2, Dring, Boss. Umpire—Mr. Adams.

Tuesday afternoon at Cloyne House School the Cloyne fourth team met defeat at the hands of the Narragansetts. The game was fast and exciting from start to finish. The first period ended in favor of the Narragansetts, the score being 14-10. In the second the Cloyne players were able to make but one basket to their opponents' five. For Cloyne, Cobb and Bradford played well, and for the Narragansetts Scott, Nason and Gheraty. The line-up:

J. Bradford, r. f.	r. b., Nason
Crawford, l. f.	l. b., Thurston
Cobb, c.	c., Kelley, Knobloskorf
Close, r. b.	r. f., Gheraty
Chambers, l. b.	l. f., Scott

Baskets—Bradford 3, Scott 4, Nason 3, Gheraty 3, Cobb 3, Kelly 2. Umpire—Mr. Adams.

A SAILOR'S HEROISM.

Saves Lives of Wrecked Fishing Schooner's Crew by Rowing Ashore in Storm for Help.

The heroism of one of the five men who comprised the crew of the little fishing schooner W. Tal Dodge, of Noank, Conn., who rowed ashore alone in a dory after the vessel had been driven ashore on Grove Point, Block Island, in the blinding snow storm Tuesday night, was all that saved the lives of the others.

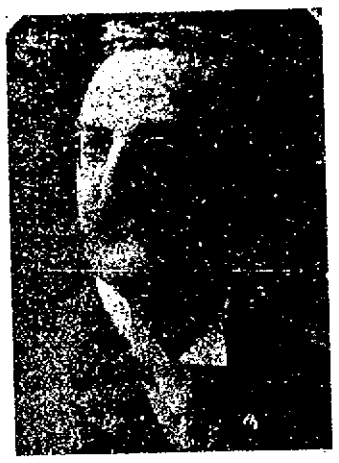
The Dodge had been fishing when the storm broke. The snow fell so thickly that it was impossible to see where they were going, and at 10 o'clock the boat struck on Grove Point, at the northeast end of the island.

Realizing that their only hope lay in one of their number getting to shore, one of the sailors volunteered to go. The wind was blowing a 50-mile gale when he pulled away from the side of the little boat and disappeared into the darkness.

The man reached the shore after a battle, and told of the plight of his friends. A crew from the Sandy Point life saving station, under Captain Sands, went to the rescue and brought the men ashore.

MAYOR AND SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN ELECTED.

CHRISTOPHER F. BARKER.



HENRY C. STEVENS, JR.

MARTIN F. REDDY.

RESCRIPT IN BRIDGE CASE.

Augustus Smith, Tiverton Contractor, Loses in Suit.

Justice Tanner Holds Defendant's Pleas to be Insufficient and Sustains the State.

Presiding Justice Tanner of the superior court, in a rescript handed down Tuesday, sustains the contention of the state of Rhode Island in its suit brought against Augustus Smith, holding that the pleas filed by the defendant are insufficient. Smith was the contractor who began the building of the new bridge at Tiverton and whose work ended on the job when a dispute arose between the state and the contractor as to the interpretation of certain of the specifications concerning the strength of the structure.

The state claimed that the specifications called for a greater carrying power than the bridge that the defendant planned to build. Smith claimed that he wrote to the engineer, who was made the authority by the terms of the contract to decide any disputed points, and received a reply from J. Herbert Shedd, one of the commissioners, purporting to speak for the board and for the engineer. Acting under the interpretation of the specification received from Mr. Shedd, Smith submitted his bid and was awarded the contract.

The state sued on the contractor's bond to recover damages because it was compelled to secure the services of another builder to complete the job according to its understanding of the contract. The Boston Bridge Works finished the bridge at a cost of $21,000.

The case came before the court on demurrers filed by the state to the third and fourth pleas filed by the defendant. Presiding Justice Tanner's rescript on the case considers the third and fourth pleas. He says:

"The third plea of the defendant is to the effect that the bond and contract were executed and delivered on the condition that the interpretation put upon the proposed contract and specification No. 5 was that the roadway of the bridge should be designed to support the greatest stress given by one of three specified loads and by two of all of said loads, and that after the execution of the contract, the said board of commissioners and their engineer refused to accept said interpretation of said contract as agreed to before its execution.

"In the case at bar the parole testimony is to the effect that the written contract became binding upon delivery, not according to its terms, but as modified by the prior parole agreement.

"This is an attempt to vary a written contract by parole, to make a different contract for the parties than that set up in the writing, and not merely to prevent the contract becoming binding until certain things happen. This cannot be done according to rules of evidence prevailing at law. The demurrer to this plea is therefore sustained.

"The fourth plea of said defendant demurred to by the plaintiff is an equitable plea stating more fully, but to the same effect, the matter set up in the third plea. The plea must therefore be considered according to the rules of equity governing the admission of testimony.

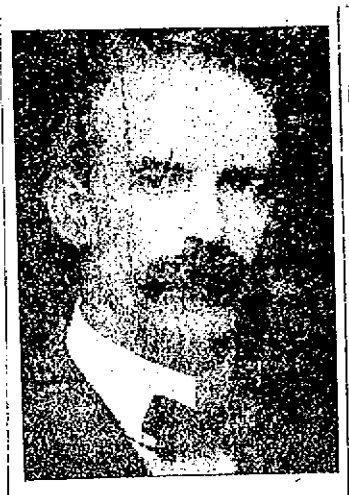
"The question, therefore, is whether under the rules of equity a prior agreement or understanding as to a construction of the written contract subsequently executed can be considered in evidence as a defence to the enforcement of the written contract, according to its terms and without modification by said prior agreement or understanding as to its interpretation.

"If therefore such a prior interpretation, though not admissible under legal rules of evidence, is admissible under the equitable rules of evidence, it would show that the enforcement of the written contract according to its terms would operate as a fraud upon the defendant.

"We are not, however, satisfied that the plea properly states that the commissioner who is said to have written the letter assenting to the defendant's interpretation of said contract, was acting under legal authority from the board of commissioners.

"It is merely stated in the plea that the defendant received the reply from said commissioner acting for said board of commissioners and for the engineer thereof.

"This statement is consistent with the fact that said commissioner assumed to act for said board and engineer without being legally authorized to do so. Such a board could only legally act by unanimous consent or by majority vote at a duly authorized meeting. For this reason the demurrer to this plea is sustained."



PATRICK J. BOYLE

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Antoine Nunes Struck While Walking on the Track.

Fatal Accident to Gas Company Employe During the Snowstorm.

During the storm early Tuesday evening, Antone Nunes, an employe of the Newport Gas Light Company, lost his life by being struck by a train. He was on his way home, proceeding by way of Fourth street, now the railroad's right of way, and when near the gate tender's house at Poplar Street apparently was struck by the incoming 5:55 train. Death must have been instantaneous, for his neck was broken. There was a scalp wound and another wound on the side of the cheek, while the little finger of the right hand was severed. His hat was cut in two and his lunch basket was found a short distance from the body.

It was not until about 6:30 that the accident was discovered. Officer Ackers was visiting his brother, crossing tender at Elm street, when his attention was attracted to the body, near the tracks close to the house at the other street. Timothy Horgan and Dennis Cornell, who were walking along the tracks, also saw the body and the three, at first supposing it was a drunken man, went to give assistance. When the true situation was learned, Officer Ackers telephoned the police station and Sergeant Leary and Officer Allen went to the scene, and later the body was taken to Cottrell's rooms.

The Poplar Street tender had seen or heard nothing of the accident, and was naturally surprised when he was told that there was a body within half a dozen feet of his house. The engineer of the train rides on the right-hand side, which would be the west coming in, and Nunes appears to have been walking on the east side of the track. He may have been going along with his head down, to protect his face from the wind and snow, and thus been closer to the tracks than he supposed, or he may have slipped against the train as it was passing. R. F. Straw of Boston, the police learned was the engineer and the train was in charge of Conductor Henry Durfee. The man's watch appears to have stopped when he was struck.

Nunes was 45 years of age, was employed as a fireman and had been with the gas company about 10 years. He leaves a widow and two children. He resided on Gurney court, and in fair weather rode a bicycle, but on this occasion indulged in the dangerous practice followed by many others daily, of using the railroad track as a short cut, and at a time when it was especially dangerous to do so.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The Employed Boys' Club of the Young Men's Christian Association will have the following program at its meeting this evening: "Some Christmas Suggestions," Harry Spingler; "A Fish Story," Morton Weaver; Current Events, Donald Thurston; devotional exercises, conducted by Mr. Jackson. The club meeting will be followed by a supper.

Much interest is being developed among the older boys as to who shall be elected to go to the conference at Worcester this year. Mr. Jackson announces that only those who intend to serve on committees or on the Boys' Department cabinet will be appointed. This year's conference theme is "A Challenge to the Boys of Massachusetts and Rhode Island." Ten boys will go from the local Association, John M. Hoar having already been appointed leader of the delegation.

The messenger boys of the city will be the guests of Mr. Jackson Christmas afternoon. An attractive program, with plenty of good things, has been arranged. Other activities have been planned and it is expected that the holiday weeks will be busy at the Boys' Department rooms.

The older boys of the department are to take charge of the stands for the sale of Red Cross stamps at the Newport Dry Goods Store and the Boston Store for the two weeks before Christmas.

FORMER OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mayor Boyle and All the Present Aldermen Returned.

Retiring Members of the School Committee Chosen, with Rev. Father Reddy.

The city election Tuesday resulted in the re-election of Mayor Boyle, by a plurality of 183 over Clark Burdick; the return of the entire present Board of Aldermen—Messrs. Albro, Shepley, Maloney, Leddy and Kelly—by pluralities ranging from 50 for Leddy to 865 for Albro; the re-election of Dr. C. F. Barker, W. W. Covell and Henry C. Stevens, Jr., whose terms expire in January, and the choice of Rev. Martin F. Reddy in place of Edward A. Sherman, who was not a candidate for re-election, to the School Committee, and the choice of 45 present and of 29 new members to the Representative Council.

In a total vote 293 larger than was cast in the city election in 1909, Mayor Boyle had 2,072 this year, against 2,150 last, while Mr. Burdick had 1,889 against 1,529 received by ex-Mayor Clarke, Mayor Boyle's opponent a year ago. This is a loss of 78 for Boyle and a gain of 360 for Burdick, or a net gain of 438 for the latter. Burdick made gains in every ward, while Boyle gained only in two, the former making net gains in every ward. Boyle lost 5 in the First, 68 in the Second and 38 in the Fifth, and gained 7 in the Third and 26 in the Fourth. Burdick gained 53 in the First, 62 in the Second, 57 in the Third, 28 in the Fourth and 60 in the Fifth. Burdick reduced Boyle's plurality from 621 in 1909 to 183 this year.

Alderman Albro increased his plurality from 588 in 1909 to 865. Alderman Shepley was unopposed last year, and with two candidates against him this time had a plurality of 255. Alderman Mahoney last year had a plurality of 482 over one candidate, and this year has 223 over two opponents. Alderman Leddy in 1909 had 187 plurality against three other candidates, and this year has 50 over one candidate. Alderman Kelly last year, with only one candidate against him, had 326, and this year with three other candidates has a plurality of 212. Alderman Albro had a total of 1,829 votes, against 1,781 in 1909; Alderman Shepley 1,315, against 2,386 in 1909; Alderman Mahoney a total of 1,480, against 1,696 in 1909; Alderman Leddy 1,335, against 905 in 1909, and Alderman Kelly 1,172, against 1,302 in 1909.

Dr. Barker led the poll for School Committee, with 2,120 votes, W. W. Covell being next with 2,037, Henry C. Stevens third with 2,016, and Father Reddy fourth with 1,691 votes. It was a close race between Father Reddy and William MacLeod, the latter having 1,655 and lacking only 36 of reaching the former's total. Daniel E. Doherty ran well, receiving 1,349 votes, while Henry J. Jones had the smallest number, 554.

The balloting for the Representative Council resulted in the election of six old and seven new members from the First ward, 12 old and one new member each from the Second and Third, eight old and five new members from the Fourth, and seven old and six new men from the Fifth ward. Of the new members, Robert G. Biesel has had experience in the Representative Council, John E. O'Neill has been a member of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen under the old charter, and J. Joseph M. Martin has been a member of the old Common Council and of the Representative Council. Of the present members who failed of re-election, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick stands out prominently.

The full figures for the entire election, as returned by the wardens, are as follows:

Mayor.

Ward District	Boyle	Burdick
1—1	217	289
1—2	110	37
1—3	49	48
2—1	312	586
2—2	29	102
3—1	284	350
3—2	75	49
4	428	243
5—1	533	175
5—3	35	5
Total	2072	1889

Majority for Boyle, 183.

Alderman, Ward 1.

	Albro	Carr	Stacy
1—1	210	174	25
1—2	100	9	3
1—3	38	27	7
2—1	335	284	43
2—2	39	55	11
3—1	225	179	31
3—2	52	28	10
4	343	127	31
5—1	455	76	31
5—3	26	5	1
Total	1820	964	193

Plurality for Albro, 865.

Alderman, Ward 2.

	Clarke	Mumford	Shepley
1—1	142	101	166
1—2	18	39	57

Continued on Seventh Page.

ONLY FINANCE BUSINESS.

Aldermen Order the Monthly Bills Paid and Pass Upon Routine Matters.

The Board of Aldermen held the monthly meeting Tuesday evening, Mayor Boyle presiding and Aldermen Shepley, Leddy and Kelly present.

Finance report No. 11 was read and the following amounts were ordered paid from the several appropriations named:

Board of Health	$1,557.71
Books, stationery and printing	172.19
City Asylum	518.20
Fire department	889.73
Incidentals	174.36
Lighting streets	3,078.22
Burial grounds	50.00
Preservation of records	1.75
Care of tuberculosis patients	383.77
Estate Denis O'Brien	2.40
Burial lot fund	76.50
Touro Synagogue fund	207.53
Land and other damages	11.50
Police department	254.36
Poor department	209.95
Derby fuel fund	23.15
Public buildings	407.74
Public parks	540.76
Public schools	551.08
Public schools, playgrounds	13.50
Public schools, E. Townsend fund	309.99
Streets and highways	2,602.58
Ward meetings	480.33
	$12,557.10

The city clerk presented his monthly report of expenditures and balances of the several appropriations at the close of business Saturday, December 3, less the amounts ordered paid by finance report No. 11. They are as follows:

Department Or Account	Charges	Balances
Police Department	43,216 30	4,646 85
Books, Sta'ty and Printing	4,286 53	423 97
Coupons	4,250 00	1,360 00
Fire Department	46,134 50	6,725 50
Salaries	30,874 64	2,612 76
City Asylum	5,109 05	890 05
Streets and Highways	118,389 48	15,110 89
Ward Meetings	4,003 98	1,196 02
Public Schools	120,157 83	3,165 16
Public Parks	6,127 10	722 50
Lighting Streets	33,947 41	3,201 14
Burial Grounds	843 75	106 25
Health Department	12,121 02	2,076 81
Public Buildings	3,095 94	470 60
Paupers and Vagrants	3,029 40	470 60
Water Supply	7,500 00	2,500 00
State Tax	45,101 43	45,498 57
Sinking Fund	11,893 00	0 00
Incidentals	3,386 25	1,613 72
Assessors Dept.	856 00	144 00
Bonds City Officials	265 50	34 50
Fleet Week Celebration	1,500 00	0 00
Com. on Tax Report	302 68	697 32
Com. on Police Station	70 90	429 10
Enter. Deeper Waterways	685 00	65 00
Convention Delegates Fourth of July	1,000 00	0 90
Ind. & Preserv. Records	414 45	185 55
Interest on Notes	5,588 10	1,936 90
Land & other Damages	2,507 89	2,492 11
Memorial Day	350 00	0 00
Newport Sick	3,779 00	221 00
Perpetual Care Markers	50 00	0 00
Payment on Notes	21,300 00	0 00
Tuberculosis Relief	765 05	3,234 95
Uniform System of Accounts	1,500 00	0 00

The report of the street commissioner for five weeks ending November 26 was received. It showed expenditures of $9,098.47 for labor, and $1,796.88 for material, a total of $10,895.35.

The monthly report of the inspector of nuisances was received.

Licenses were granted to J. T. Gallagher for a wrestling exhibition in Masonic hall and for a masquerade ball at the same hall.

Henry Friedman applied for a license to peddle dry goods. He was present and after being interrogated by the board a license was granted.

The board then adjourned.

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CARR'S LIST.

THE LADY OF SHENIPSIT, by Frederic P. Ladd.
THE GOLDEN GALLEON, by Lucas Malet.
PERIWINKLE, by William Farquhar Payson
THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE, by Reginald Wright Kauffman.
We are also showing the Christmas numbers of the ENGLISH MAGAZINES, DENNISON'S GOODS and CHRISTMAS CARDS, CALENDARS and NOVELTIES.
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

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Special White Petticoat SALE

—AT—

98c.

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About (150) one hundred and fifty beautiful white und'rskirts (would make great Christmas Gifts) a special purchase. Also drummers' samples in this sale all to go at one price.

Sale begins Saturday.

Choice at

98c

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For a Christmas present to your friends than a ton of
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Nothing will be appreciated so much as a load of that INCOMPARABLE COAL that has built up the large and ever increasing trade of

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